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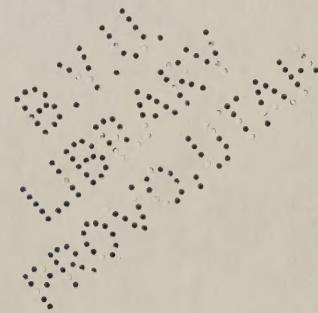
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A HISTORY OF
THE FOURTH PROVO WARD

1275-1858

By J. E. Booth

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"A History of the 4th Provo Ward will necessarily contain references to people not of the ward and some places outside. The object hereof is largely to tell something of every person who has belonged to the Ward. When and from whence he or she came and where and to where removed if not still here. There will be an effort made to particularly mention offices held, whether church or state; missions performed, when and where; marriages, when and whom, and so far as practicable, mention births and deaths."

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A HISTORY OF THE FOURTH PROVO WARD
By J. E. Booth
Commenced January 1, 1901

The First White men I have been able to find a record of, who came on this ground of the 4th. Ward, were nine Spaniards or Mexicans; the Military leader of whom was Juan Pedro Cisneros. They came down Provo Canyon on the 11th. day of September, 1775. In 1825, several whitemen, among them, Jim Bridger, Henry Ashley and J. P. Beck. Somewhere in and about Provo and the Lake, Fort Ashley was established and Utah Lake was called Ashley Lake. Ashley Fork of Green River in Uintah County was named after the same Henry Ashley. For a more complete discription of those early times and scenes, see Bancroft's Works, Vol. 24 and Whitney's History of Utah, Vol. 1.

In 1843 John C. Fremont passed through Utah Valley. These people generally made no permanent settlements or improvements. Hunting and trapping or exploring, being the only occupations followed. There was no object in making any thing more than temporary abodes and their manner of living differed in little or nothing from that of the Indians, outside of General Fremont and Party.

It was not until the latter part of March, A. D. 1849, that any settlement for the cultivation of the soil and the making of permanent homes was attempted. When John S. Higbee was called by President Brigham Young to found a Colony on Provo River. Families arrived about two weeks later. As near as up to the present ascertained the following named persons composed that first colony; John S. Higbee and family; James Bean, Elizabeth his wife and their children, Geo. W., James A., and Mary; Frank Weaver, Miles Weaver; James Ivie and family; Jabez Cowlen and family; Robert Eggert; William Dayton Thomas Willis; Jefferson Hunt; Dimick Huntington; Shelburn Stoddard; William Pace; (Doc.) John R. Stoddard; James Mathias; _____ Strong; George Day,

Robert T. Thomas, Chauncy Turner; Haudah Turner; Mary Ann, Harriett, John W. Julia and Henry M., children of Chauncy and Hannah Turner. Harriett Died there and was probably the first adult white person who died in this valley.

John Orr and family; Chauncy West, Ira West; Walter Barney; George Pickup; James (Furns) Porter; Houghton Cownover; Richard Ivis; Henry Zariskie. William Corry; Alexander Williams, Hepsy, Nathaniel, Isatelle, Clinton, Alma, Seth and Alexander, children of Alexander Williams. Peter W. Cownover and family, viz; Abram, Charles, Alpheus, John, Sarah, Jerett, Kitty, Sarile. James Goff; Ed. Holden; Samuel Swine; Will H. Swine; Samuel Clark and family his wife Clair and their children; Joseph, Riley, Sarah, John, Mary Jane, Ann, Samuel and Ellen; Gilberth Haws, Nahah his wife and their children: Matilda, Marion, Amon W., William W., Albert, Caleb W.: Caroline, wife of Walter Barney, George W., Emma, Mary O., and John M., Oliver was born at the Old Fort. Iasse Higbee, his wife Charlotte, his children Joseph, Amanda, Hannah, Emma Menerva, Clara and Lottie and her son John Carter.

John Park and his family, viz: Louisa his wife and children: Jane (properly Jean), Mary Ann, Maria and Louisa. John Blackburn and his family.

John S. Higbee moved back to Salt Lake City. John M. Higbee his son, married Mary Clark and moved to Cedar City. Samuel Clark moved to Idaho and there died; One son, James was born to him soon after moving to Provo. Riley Clark moved to Panguitch; Sarah Clark married Frank Weaver and they moved to Idaho. Jane Clark married John M. Baldurnkle and they moved to Salt Lake City. Ann Clark married Sol Hale and now lives in Preston, Idaho. Samuel Clark moved to Canada, Ellen Clark married William Rawlings and is now in Montana, James Clark moved to Idaho. Joseph Clark settled in the 3rd Ward, and died there.

John Clark married Arnela Pratt and they are now renting in the 4th ward. James Bean and his family settled in the 4th Ward and they will be referred to again. William Corry moved to Cedar City. Henry Zabriskie died in Provo. Houghton Cownover moved to Idaho. James Porter moved to Springville. George Pickup moved to Alpine. Walter Barney went to San Pete. John Orr moved back to Salt Lake. George Day moved south and set up a dairy business and has carried one since then. The Stoddards went to California. William Pace went to Spanish Fork. Jefferson Hunt went off with emigrants as guide to Southern California and has never returned here to live. William Dayton was killed and the event will be further examined. Robert Egbert moved to Salt Lake. Jabez Nowlen moved to Nephi. The Ivie family moved to Rhodes Valley and afterwards south into Willard County. Peter Cownover stayed in Provo and died here, also his son Abram. John went to Springville. Sarilda married an Armstrong and went to California. Gilbert Haws and family settled in Provo, later Marion went to San Bernardino and lives there yet, he married a daughter of Moses Jones. Matilda died in the Old Fort in 1849. Amos, William, Albert, Caleb, George, John W., and Oliver settled in the 4th Ward and will hereafter be referred to. Lucinda married Shadrack Holdaway and they now live in the 3rd Ward. Caroline married Walter Barney and they moved to Idaho. Emma married Lyman Carter and moved to Mona, Juab County. Mary C. married J. C. York, moved to Mona, but later returned to the 4th Ward. Eliza married George Pickup and moved to Alpine.

Isaac Higbee settled permanently in Provo but not in the 4th Ward; he died in the 3rd Ward, his wife went to Salt Lake and recently died there. Joseph was killed in a fight with the Indians, and will be referred to again. Amanda married John McEwan and settled in the 4th Ward. Emma married Henry C. Roser and settled in the 4th Ward. Hannah married Warren Johnson and moved to California. Manervia married John Cunningham and moved to Salt Lake.

Clara married Henry Graves and moved to Salt Lake. Charlotte married Frank Hoffman and went to Salt Lake. Alexander Williams and part of his family stayed here; Clinton moved to Montana. Alma moved to Kamos. Seth to Oregon. Hepsy married William B. Pace and settled in the second Ward here she now lives. Nathaniel settled in the fourth Ward where he now lives. Alexander Jr. settled in the third Ward and he died a few years ago. Of the other (Peter W.) Cownover children, Charles, Alpheus, Sarah, Jenett and Maria went to California. The latter married Arson Whipple. Kitty married Joseph Munt and went South somewhere. James Goff settled in the third Ward and died there. John Park and his family settled in the second Ward and he and his wife both died there. Jean married Albert Jones and now lives within the first Ward. Marion married Daniel Vincent and now rents in the third Ward. Mary Ann married Isaac Brockbank and rents in Salt Lake City. Louise married Harvey J. Harper and moved to Arizona.

The first children born according the best information obtained were a daughter to the wife of Jabez Nowlen, and son to Ed. Holden's wife, with the chances that the young lady had the lead. These people settled in what is known as the Old Fort, a piece of ground about 20 rods by 40 rods. And the North-West corner therof may be a few rods to the south and east of the Wagon bridge across Provo River on the present lower County Road. This Fort was built of logs put in the ground endwise. And the houses built of logs were built on the inside of the fort. An elevation was built in the middle and called a Bastion, on which was mounted a cannon for protection against Indian assaults. John S. Bigbee was President and Isaac Higbee and Dilick Huntington Counsellors. The Fort Field was divided into ten acre lots and the settlers at once went to farming. They lived in the Fort that summer. On August (Sept) 30, 1849, a very deplorable accident occurred in that Old Fort. About the middle of a small mound, the top of which was leveled down, posts

put up, stringers laid accross, then covered with split cottonwoods, after that brush and dirt, on which was mounted a Cannon; under this served for a place of public gathering. On the day mentioned James Porter secured from a party of emigrants a hat full of powder. William Dayton had had some little experiance with cannon and he was asked or volunteered to make some exhibition of the use of the cannon. After firing it once, or more with George W. Bean, who probably had never seen a cannon fired before, assisting him. He attempted to reload without cleaning the bore out, the powder was put in and while charging the cartridge home, it appeared that some sparks had been left in the gun. With the ramrod in the hands of the men, and it in the gun, the charge of powder exploded. Instantly killing Dayton and seriously wounding George W. Bean. Hurling them nearly half way from the Bastion to the gate. Naturally great excitemtment prevailed. There was no Surgeon or Physician with the colony. A horse was saddled and Hout Cowmover started about eight o'clock P. M., the accident having occured about sundown. Went to Caspers on Mill Creek, secured another horse, then on to Centerville secured Dr. Blake, and started back, and at about 4 o'clock P. M. the Doctor had arrived in company with Cowmover on the 30th of August had dressed the wounds of Bro. Bean and taken off his left arm between the wrist and the elbow. A ride was made by Cowmover of about 120 miles in about 20 hours. But for physical feats of strength and endurance there were giants in those days.

Joseph Clark and Sarah Topham were probably the first couple married. After the accident, George W. Bean turned his attention to mind culture and later became one of the intellectual leaders of the

Colony. John S. Higbee having returned to Salt Lake, Isaac Higbee was the presiding Officer, John's house being vacant, George W. Bean taught school therein. It was needless to say that the house was not heated by steam, nor did Andrews and Company of Chicago, furnish the school desks. And this closed the year 1849. Gilberth O. Haws was born on the 8th day of October 1849, and is now the oldest person born in Provo, who is living here.

Mrs. S. Conrad Adams.
445 No. Uni. Ave. Provo.

Elgin Oliphant, Provo.
February 27, 1941.

CHAPTER 2, 1850.

In January of this year President Isaac Higbee reported to Brigham Young that the Indians were troublesome and asked permission to chasten them. The depredations continued, consisted mostly in stealing stock, but as domestic animals were comparatively scarce and very valuable, this annoyance was very great. Brigham Young consulted with Captain Howard Stansbury, an officer of the United States Army. Peter W. Cowmover had command of Fort Utah as the place was then called. He had done service in Wisconsin and Illinois during the Black Hawk War of 1832. Early in February, Captain George D. Grant led 50 Cavalarymen from Salt Lake City and the next day Major Andrew Lyle followed with 50 more. Grant arrived with his men on the 8th. The Indians had the natural advantage of the brush and trees; they had also made some breast works by having fallen some trees. James Bean and sons had partially built a log house on James A. Bean's present farm, about a quarter of a mile north and East of the present wagon bridge across the Provo River. The Indians got possession of this house, which also gave them an addi-

tional advantage. The fight lasted two days. Joseph Higbee, the only son of Isaac Higbee was killed. The morning he left home before the fight, he had a strong presentiment of impending danger and remarked about it before leaving the house. Some of the relatives advised him under such feeling not to go, but he replied that if he knew he was going to be killed if he went, still he would go, as he would not consent that others should risk themselves in places of danger and him avoid it under such necessities. He was lying behind a log and raised his head to look about and was shot through the neck, dying almost instantly. Jakes Moulin was wounded in the nose. Albert Miles, Alexander Williams and one of the Ivies were slightly wounded. A cannon was planted in about where the Clark farm is and brought to bear on the Bean house where the Indians were intrenched; one shot going right through it. This alarmed the Indians and they left the Bean house and took another stand in the trees. Night put a stop to operations and next morning the Indians had left. Some went South and others to Rock Canyon and then on to Provo Valley. It is estimated that there were nearly thirty Indians killed during this engagement from first to last. There is some difference in the question of who was to blame in the origination of this difficulty. History gives it as I have given it alone. But James A. Bean from whom I have been able to get the most reliable information and much the most of it, says that three white men and without any resonable excuse, killed an Indians and that was the cause of the difficulty.

The first negotiations for peace were entered into by Lot Huntington, James A. Bean and some twenty others making across the lake to the point of the mountain west of Payson and there holding a counsel

with the Indians (Chiefs) Lot being the main interpreter. And here I desire to say in passing that notwithstanding the fact that in 1860 Lot Huntington was killed, perhaps justly, for stealing, that in some respects he was fine man. His personal bravery and command of himself was greatly to be admired. On the occasion referred to he was the only man allowed to approach the Indians first, and when he got near, one of the Chiefs came out to meet him. The Indians were angry and not without cause. The Chief struck Lot two severe blows with a riding whip. Huntington could have killed him and would probably have done so had nothing depended on it but his own safety, but it was seen that a fight would have resulted in many and perhaps all of his comrades being killed, and he had the manly courage and fortitude to take the blows. Soon after friendly talk was begun, and it resulted in next day, the Indians coming to the Fort. A large ox was given them and peace declared.

I think I will here relate a little incident concerning Huntington which occurred in Nauvoo. It was in difficult times, the Prophet Joseph Smith was in hiding, an officer came into the city to learn his whereabouts and met Lot flying a kite. The officer asked him if he could tell him where Joseph Smith was, and the boy replied: "Yes Sir, he has gone to Heaven on Uncle Hyrun's old grey horse and I am sending his dinner up". Which considering the circumstances of the people then, the answer was much more discreet than truthful.

The snow fell in Provo that winter '49 and '50, nearly two feet deep and stayed on. Men had to go down in the bottoms below the fort and shovel the snow into piles and leave bare spots so that stock could feed. A guard being necessary while they worked, and corral the cattle every night. I say cattle, as there were very few horses here then, but what there were had to be carefully guarded.

So much snow having fallen, the spring was late and the experience of the summer before proved that the land in the fort field was wetter and colder than that further east. A move was made in April and the fort stockade and log houses were moved and replaced on the spot afterwards known as the adobe yard; now known as the City Park, the south west corner of which joins the intersection of 5 or West Main Street and 12th street.

There was considerable of an influx of people that year and it became necessary to extend the quarters, so another fort was built, west (or south) of the first one, (and extended not far from Tanner's grove). The two forts contained the houses of the people and they stayed in the forts during '50 and a portion of '51. About July or August of fifty, a large band of Indians came and camped east of the forts, commencing about where Hoover's mill now stands, and the tents extending north. They were still angry over their defeat of the February previous, and many of the white men had gone north for work; probably more than half of them. The younger portion of the Indians urged the killing of the white people and Chief Walker was rather with them. It was a very exciting time for the people in the fort and the men stayed up all night with their rifles in their hands with the prospect of any hour seeing an attack from the Indians. An Indian by the name of Sowiette, strongly protested against the attack being made, argued with the others most of the night. People in the fort could hear a part of the talk, so close were they and so loud and earnest were the arguments. At length Sowiette said if Walker made an attack on the whites he and all the other Indians who would join him, would turn and assist the white people, and this had the effect of preventing an outbreak that might have resulted in the killing or capture of the entire population.

There were some 400 or 500 Indians and probably little if any more than about one-tenth that many white men. Many shots were fired from the Indians, came over and at the fort during the night, but no one was hurt.

This year there was built in the fort a double log school and meeting house. Brigham Young came down to dedicate it, and that winter William Hurst taught school therein. June 15 of this year the first number of the Deseret News was issued and Isaac Higbee was made the agent thereof, the appointment was for Utah Valley.

On September 9th of this year Congress passed what is known in Utah History as the Organic Act. Whereby Utah was created into a Territory with certain powers. That act was to the Territory what a charter is to a city. Millard Fillmore who was President of the United States, appointed Brigham Young, Governor. The people before this had held a convention, adopted a State Constitution under the name of Deseret. Officers were elected or appointed and the government was conducted under that organization. Admission was asked of congress but was denied, and in lieu therof the Territorial Government was granted. It was months however after this, that the other appointees of the President arrived and the Territorial Government went into active operation. The Territory as first organized was much larger than that within the present boundaries of the state. It was bounded on the north by Oregon. East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the 37 parallel, and on the west by California. About 650 miles by 560. It took in Nevada and a great portion of Colorado, Wyoming and some of Idaho. Containing an area of over two hundred thousand square miles or 150,000,000 acres. October 5, 1850, Isaac Higbee was appointed by Governor Young to the office of Clerk and Recorder for Utah County.

The fall of this year brought several new importations in Provo, some of whom became prominent in the Fourth Ward. The names are so far as I have been able to obtain them; David Cluff, Betsy his wife and their children, David, Moses, Benjamin, William W., Joseph, Samuel S. Hyrum, Henry, Alfred, Orson and a daughter Lovina. Hyrum Sweet, John Baum, his wife Hannah and their children; George, Isaac, Mary Ann, Maria, John and Rachel. (George A. Smith and his wife Hannah M. and children, Charles W. and John Henry). Ellis Eames, William Pace, Harlow Redfield, David Canfield, Wm. M. Wall, Jonathan O. Duke, Ross R. Rogers, Thomas G. Wilson, Elias W. Blackburn, David Penrod and his wife Temperance and children William L. Elizabeth, Israel, Teenie, Abram. Ph- islander Colton, his wife Polly M. and their children came this year and probably in the spring. The children were: Charles E., Harriett Emily, Eleanor Roseltha, Lamoni, Sanford and Byron O. Joshua Davis, Susan Ann his wife and their children Henry L. and Joshua M. John Faucett and family, wife Margeret and son William; also George W. Clift, son-in-law to John Faucett, his wife Amanda and children Eliza and Ellen. David N. Penrod was born in October of this year. Richard Smith, Diana his wife and their children, James, Ephriam, Nancy and Sarah.

Several other families moved to Provo this year but I have not learned of any that settled in the 4th Ward, so their names are not mentioned here.

A Stake of Zion was organized in the fall. Aaron Johnson was appointed president of the High Counsil.

CHAPTER THREE, 1851.

This year opened with several hundred people in Provo. The two forts were too small to hold them and they built some on the outside.

David Cluff and family locating near where John W. Hoover's Jr. house now stands. There was yet no city laid out, but school was held and public meeting in the log school house in the fort. No word was yet received about the organization of the Territory and the Legislative assembly of the Provincial Government of the State of Deseret held session in Salt Lake City. The slow method of travel in those days was such that it took some times about six months to get word from the East to Salt Lake. No regular mail route having been established. However in January of 1851, news reached Salt Lake of the Passage of the Organic Act, but officers were no where sufficient to put the governmental machinery in running order, and the state government continued until later. On the 3rd day of February, 1851, Governor Brigham Young took the oath of office as Governor under the appointment of President Fillmore. On February 6, the Legislature granted a charter to Provo City. In it was provided for a City Council composed of one Mayor, four Aldermen, and nine Counselors.

March 20. 1851, I find a note that Elias H. Blackburn was Bishop of Provo, and Provo at that time was bounded as follows: commencing at the shore of Utah Lake south, thence east to the mountains, then northerly with the mountains to the north side of Provo River, thence West to Utah Lake, Thence southerly and easterly along the shore of the Lake to the place of beginning. It covered something near sixty square miles. Afterwards Pleasant Grove city bounded its northern line and Springville its southern.

At this time there was president and also a Bishop of Provo. Isaac Higbee President; Elias H. Blackburn, Bishop. A tithing record was commenced. It appears from the book found in the tithing office, that each man's property was inventoried and appraised. And then one

tenth of that value charged. Most of them responded by paying something: cows, steers, and James Bean paid in a yoke of oxen valued at eighty dollars.

April 1st, 1851; A city Council was elected consisting of Ellis Eams, Mayor; William Pace, Harlow Radfield, David Canfield and Daniel Clark, Aldermen; and Gilberth Haws, James R. Ivie, William M. Wall, Chauncy Turner, George A. Smith, Jonathan O. Duke, David Cluff, Ross R. Rogers and Thomas G. Wilson. In those times the laws requiring actual residence as a qualification for holding office were not so strict as now. George A. Smith did not establish a residence here till 1852, but he was chosen a member of the city council. There was a great reason however in that. George A. Smith in matters of government knew more than perhaps any other man in Utah; and he might with profit to the cities, been a member of more than one City Council. Parowan was being settled about this time and George A. had charge of this Southern section of the Territory.

This spring a City was laid off containing one hundred and twenty-one blocks; being eleven blocks square. A block being 24 rods square and containing three and six-tenths of an acre. This Plat--called Plat A. was bounded on the North by 12th street, that is the street south of the B. Y. Academy. On the East by J. Street; that is the street West of the Academy. On the South by first street, that is the street on which the railroads come from the west into the Depots. And on the West by a line two block west of the present A. Street. E. Street, J. Street and Seventh Street were laid off eight rods wide, all the balance, five rods wide.

Block No. 1 was in South-east corner of the Plat; The P. S. M. B. Co. Works located thereon now. Block No. 11 in the South-west corner. Block 111 in the North-east corner, that is the Block south and west from the Academy. And Block 121 in the North-west corner. Each Block was divided into eight lots, each lot 6 rods by 12 rods. And lot No. 1 being in the

Southeast corner of the Block. In odd numbered blocks, the length wise of the lot is east and west so that lots Nos. 1 and 2 take up the entire length of the Block. On the south side, in even numbered lots, 2, 4, etc. the length of the Lots is north and south, so that lots 1,2,3,4, occupy the south half of the Block. At this time there was no United States Surveyor or school over this land. On the 18 of March, this year, Sterling Tolton was born on the Berry farm. And about this time Harvey Harris Cluff came to Provo. In April of this year came also John Haws and his family, viz: Martha his wife and William, James E., Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Emily, Benjamin, and Nancy. They lived a while in the fort. On the 23 day of April 1851, President Brigham Young visited Provo on his way to inspect the Southern Country and he called George W. Bean and Miles Weaver to accompany him on his journey as Indian Interpreters.

This year fields were taken up in different directions. Baums and Beans settling on the river above town. Cluffs in the East Fields. Turner and Thomas, south-east and others in other parts of surrounding country. Irrigation ditches started out and thrift and enterprise manifest on every hand. Shadrach Holdaway and Alanson Norton put up the first Carding Machine mill and it was a great blessing to the community. The sisters made about all the clothing there was; carding, spinning and weaving all done by hand and every improvement was a blessing. No finishing machines except the ladies fingers. The writer hereof did not come to Utah until some years later, but he has a distinct recollection wearing some of that home made cloth next to him and several days after first putting it on both his mind and his hands were very active in endeavoring to change the relative position of his

body to fit the sharp points in the cloth.

A saw Mill and a Grist Mill were in operation this year, and it may be the first was put up in '50. The former was built by James Porter and Alexander Williams; the latter by James A. Smith and Isaac Bigbee. A Census was taken this year which showed in Utah County 1125 males and 880 females, a total of 2005. In Utah there were 11354 inhabitants.

In July of this year, the Territorial form of Government having succeeded the Provisional Government of the State of Desert, Brigham Young the Governor of the Territory, issued a Proclamation calling for a legislative election. There seems to be a disagreement as to the date of this call. Whitney places it on the first and the Deseret News on the 20. I rather incline to the first; Utah County was awarded two members to the Legislative Council and three members of the House of Representatives, out of a total of 13 and 26. The election was held on the first Monday, the 4th day of August 1851. Dr. John M. Bernhisel was elected the Delegate at Congress. Alexander Williams and Aaron Johnson members of the Legislative Council, and David Evans, William Miller and Levi W. Hancock members of the House of Representatives. On the 8th day of August, by Proclamation of the Governor, Utah County and all south was denominated the 3rd Judicial District and Hon. Perry E. Brocchus assigned thereto as Judge. On September 22, 1851, the first Territorial Legislature met at Salt Lake City.

October 29, the Capitol Site for Utah Territory was selected and located at Fillmore City. A good substantial building was erected which is still standing and known as the State House.

December 19, 1851, Governor Young issued a proclamation for general Thanksgiving to be held on Thursday January 1, 1852. Lucian N. Scoville who afterwards became quite prominent in Provo in an official way, came to Provo. Samuel Clark established quite successfully a tannery in Provo, the event called forth strong commendation from the Deseret News.

A. P. Chesley was here as early as the fall of 1851. Provo was now acting to be quite a place for these days; and new comers were numerous, mostly settling outside of the Fort, and near what is called L. or West Main Street. Joshua Davis was sheriff before regular organization of County and the first one. He built the first Threshing machine which was run this fall. About this time he also operated a factory for making wooden bowls.

As people came this year, room could not be found in the two forts. There had been no Indian difficulties and river bottoms north of town became quite a desirable place for settlement and houses were built more or less close together all the way up the river. David Cluff Jr. and Sarah Ann Fleming were married at Salt Lake City on the 19th of March 1851. Jacob Cloward, his wife Ann and their children, William, James, Jacob, Hannah and Eliza A. came to Provo this fall and settled up the river not far below where T. C. Hallett now lives. Jacobs Sr. died in December and was the second one buried on the hill just north-east of Bennetts. O. Foster McCorroll was the first one probably buried there.

William Faucett, his wife Matilda and children, Harriett C., Sarah L., and Joseph S., came to Provo the fall of 1851. A. P. Chesley was there then. Samuel Pratt, his wife Louisa, and their children, Arvilla, William S. Zenos T., Clara, Alma J., and Hyrum S. Both Families,

settled on the river. The former gave the name to Faucett Field.

Josiah Fleming, his wife Nancy, their children Sarah Ann and son Thadeus were here and lived near Cluffs under the Hill. March 26 of this year a Post Office was established in Provo. Isaac Higbee Postmaster.

The name of the Post Office was Utah Lake. James Smith was married to Jane Duke this year. They lived in the Fourth Ward.

1852 CHAPTER 4

Opened on Thursday January 1, with a Thanksgiving Jurnant to the proclamation of the Governor. The Legislature was in session part of this winter. By it Preston Thomas was appointed Probate Judge of Utah County. About the first of February George W. Bean started on a Trip with Major Stephen B. Rose N. S. Indian Agent, over into the Uintah Country. They endured many hardships before they returned, cold and hunger for both men and horses. This Spring George Baum married Hannah Cloward, April 11. John Haws Sr. died and his son John went to California.

April 19 of this year Utah County went into active operation. It having been organized the previous winter by act of the Legislature. Preston Thomas was Probate Judge. Lucins N. Scoville clerk; Dominicus Carter, Alfred Bell and James Mclelan selectmen. They severally took the Oath of Office and then appointed George W. Bean assessor and Collector. William M. Wall Prosecuting Attorney, and Absolam P. Dowdle Sheriff. James Cloward and Mary Ann Baum were married this spring. And on January 19th, Mary Ann, daughter of David and Sarah Ann Cluff was born. John Faucett and his family, Geo. W. Cluff and his family, this spring moved to Alpine. In May of this year, Preston Thomas resigned as Probate Judge of Utah County and Isaac Higbee was appoint-

ed to the position. April 19 the first tax of the County was levied. Being five Mills on the dollar for County purposes and 2 1/2 mills on the dollar for roads. Same time John Banks, Alsnson Norton and Joseph Kelley were appointed examiners of common schools in the County. At the August Election some changes were made: Isaac Higbee, Probate Judge; Dominicus Carter, James W. McLelan and Henson Walker Selectmen. Joshua T. Willis Sheriff, L. N. Scoville Clerk, Wm. M. Wall Procuting Attorney, George W. Bean Assessor and Collector. Edison Whipple Treasurer. April 19, also the Probate Court opened but there was little or no business till later in the year. The first case tried was that of Eliza Pickup (daughter of Wilbert Laws) v. s. George Pickup, wherein a decree of divorce was granted to her, on September 13.

The defendant made no resistance. Francis M. Haws and Shadrick Holdaway were witnesses. The first indictment was at the same term, found by a Grand Jury; charging a neglect to execute a write for the removal of a dam in Peteetneet Creek. The following is a copy of an other indictment found Sept.; "Provo City, Jury Room, Sept. 14, 1852; We find a bill of Indictment against said Dixon for an affray, in assualting and battery against Margret Webster at the house of Stephen Mott, and various ill treatments. Daniel C. Thomas foreman." The case was after wards dismissed. At this term, Melvin Ross was convicted of assault on William Nelson by verdict of a jury. The Court said that he "honored the dicision of the Jury, and in consequence of the limited knowledge of law and orthogaphy, the Court felt to be lenient and fined the defendant \$5.00 and Costs.

The Second Judicial District Court opened at Fillmore, Millard County. Hon. Z. Snow, Judge; John E. Warner, Clerk; Thos. R. King, Deputy Clerk; Joseph L. Haywood, U. S. Marshall; Seth M. Blair, U. S. District Attorney and James Ferguson, Attorney General for Utah Territory. Henry Standage a subject of Great Britain, seems to have been the first person naturalized. Utah County was then in the Second District. The date of the opening of Court was May 3.

February 15:-- David Cluff and son and R. R. Rogers notified the public through the Deseret News that they had opened a Cabinet Shop; good furniture made from well seasoned Box Elder. The same issue of the News mentions the fact of a load of Pottery being for sale in Salt Lake City, having been made in and brought from Provo.

March 12:-- Gov. Young issued a Proclamation to elect a Lieutenant General of Militia, General Wells was elected to the position. David Cluff Sr. was one of the Seven Presidents of 22nd Quorum of Seventies and David Cluff Jr. was a member of the same quorum.

May 15- Shadrach Holdaway advertized he was ready to do carding while the customer waited. One pound of grease was required for every eight pounds of wool. B. F. Johnson advertized that the Mail left Salt Lake City, starting from the Council House corner at 8 A. M. every Monday morning. Fare \$2.00. In July of this year George A. Smith moved one of his families to Provo. Hannah M. his wife and his children Charles Warren and John Henry, about the first of August. George A. was the President of Frovo and probably this presidency included the County; and later in the Month chose Dominicus Carter and Isaac Higbee as his counselors. Five Wards were organized with

Jonathan O. Duke, Bishop of the First Ward; James Bird, Bishop of the Second; Edward Clark, (or Elias H. Blackburn) Bishop of the Third; William Madison Wall, Bishop of the Fourth, and William Fausett, Bishop of the Fifth. The boundaries of the Wards were probably as follows; 1st, the south-east part of the City, bounded on the north by 7th of Center Street, and on the West by F. St. that is two blocks west of the Mill Race. The Second, the south-west part of the City, bounded on the East by the First Ward and on the north by 7th street. The Third; bounded on the south by 7th Street and on the East by F. St. taking in all the north-west part of the City. The Fourth, north of the First, east of the Third and south of road leading from the River Bridge east, being the street south of George Baum's. And the Fifth, north of the Fourth.

Sunday July 8-- A High Council was organized, consisting of the Presidency and Asahel Perry, Thomas Guytan, James A. Smith, Samuel Clark, James Ivie, Marlow Redfield, (in the absence of Alexander Williams), Aaron Johnson, William Pace, John Banks, Peter W. Cownover, David Canfield, and William Miller.

James Bean and Isaac Baum probably the first two Councilors to Bishop William Fausett. John Fausett and George W. Cluff and their families moved to Alpine, then called Mountainville. Many of the places in the County had two names in early times: Lehi and Dry Creek, American Fork and Lake City, Pleasant Grove and Battle Creek, Springville and Hobble Creek, Spanish Fork and Palmyra, Salem and Pond Town, Payson and Peteetneet, Santaquin and Summit Creek, Provo and Utah Lake.

Josiah W. Fleming this fall was called on a mission to Australia,

as also Absolom P. Dowdle, the sheriff. The following are given as the prices of articles about this time: ordinary cook stove \$75 to 150, glass ice box \$30 to \$36, letter paper \$100 per Quire, shirting 30 cents; a yard, Kentucky Jeans \$1.25, Canton flannell 40 cents, calico 25 to 50 cents; wheat \$1.00. Later in Severe County, Prices were still more out of proportion. Oats 50 cents per bushel and calico 75 cents a yard.

There was again this fall quite an increase in Provo's population by immigration; and as the people came with teams it increased property, particularly in live stock. Horses were not very plentiful, most of the work in hauling being done by oxen, with a fair sprinkling of cows being a part of the team.

The cattle worked in a yoke, made out of a log of wood about four and a half or five feet long. Hollowed out so as to fit somewhat the top of the neck. Then two bows, one for each ox run under the neck, through two holes in the yoke, these then were fastened with a piece of wood called a bow key. A ring and staple run up through the middle of the yoke, and the wagon tongue ran into the ring. A chain was hitched by a hook to the staple and run back along the tongue to a bolt similar to what we now fasten the doubletrees to. The wheels of the wagons were kept on by linch pins, that is an iron pin run through the end of the axel. It is doubtful if there was a bur wagon in Utah in 1852.

Among those who came here this fall, and people mostly came here in the fall, were Roswell C. Ferre, Rachel C. his wife and son Alonzo

A.; with them came also Mrs. Hollister and her daughter Joan, the mother and sister of Mrs. Ferre. James C. Snow and family, viz. Eliza Ann his wife and their children Sarah J., John C., Don Carlos, Eliza A., James Erastus, Richard C. and Dominicus. They later located on the north-east corner of the Co-op Store block. Marshal Krisman came the same year.

Jacob Baum and his family, Elizabeth Sperry his wife, and his children; Jane H., Jacob H., Elizabeth B., Jennett, and step-son William Oscar Sperry. They settled about three miles up the river.

The fees of the County Officers were fixed partially as follows; Probate Judge and Selectmen at \$3.00 per day, and Assessor and Collector at ten-per-cent of the taxes. John Haws went to California this fall, did not return to Provo alive. Died in 1863.

George Brown, Elizabeth his wife and their children: Thomas, George M., Joseph M., William H., and Elizabeth came here this fall; settled near the big dugway on the river. George was a blacksmith and readily found work. He was a valuable acquisition to the community. Also came David E. Bunnell, Sally his wife, and their children: Daniel K., Stephen I., George H., Phoebe E., Mary A., and Alfretta A. W. W. Allen was here and was a great help in the musical line. Also William J. Strong and his wife Julia. L. John Nuttal came probably this fall. William A. Follett, his wife Maria, a daughter of William Faucett, Rebecca Sonsosel another daughter, came to Provo this fall. At the August election, Aaron Johnson and Asabee Perry were elected to the Legislative Council and Edson Whipple, Wm. Pace and Leonard E. Hairington to the House. George W. Bean was appointed U. S. Deputy Marshall by Jos. L. Haywood. I think it was this year that the dugway

leading onto Provo bench was made by Shadrack and David Holdaway. Holdaways' Carding Machine was built near there.

John McEwan and his family, Viz: Ananda M. his wife and their children: Mary J., William, Joseph and Ananda came this fall. Also J. Richard Sessions and his family, viz, Lucreta his wife, and their children: John, William Bradford, Louisa M., Millisa, Emeline, Elizabeth and Hannah. They settled just north of the place where H. B. Smart now resides. In August of this year, Moses Cluff was called on a mission to Prussia and started soon after.

1853. CHAPTER 5.

1852 and '53 was a hard winter, but the people had comfortable houses if not elegant ones. Wood was handy, and there was some thing to eat. No luxuries to speak of but food substantial bread and potatoes, and sometimes a little meat therewith.

A Dramatic Association was organized under the management of a man named Allen. I think it was William W., although there seems to be some question as to whether it was he or Joseph. Philip Westwood wrote a play called the "Mormon Convert", William W. Cluff played the part of a Mormon Elder so well that George A. Smith who witnessed the play remarked that he would make a good missionary, and a Sandwich Island mission followed.

January 6; George W. Bean and Elizabeth B. Baum were married, and on February 10 following, James Addison Bean and Harriett Cathern Faucett followed in the same notable path. George A. Smith performing the ceremony.

On the second Monday in February, the City election occurred and the following named persons were elected to wit: Mayor Evan M. Green.

Alderman, Jonathan O. Duke, Harlow Redfield, James R. Ivie and Elijah Billingsby. Counselors: Robert T. Thomas, Miles Weaver, David Canfield, Edson Barney, Samuel Clark, Alanson Northon, James Bird, John Blackburn and William F. Carter. This year the Probate Court seemed to have had considerable business. I think no district court had yet been held here. There had already arisen some friction between Judges sent by the general Government and the officers who lived here, with the exception of Judge Z. Snow. The result was that the Probate Courts exercised more jurisdiction than was afterwards sanctioned by the General Government.

January 10, 1853; The first venue for Petit Jurors whose names I find preserved, was returned and they are: David Canfield, S. S. Hadden, Joseph Rooker, Joseph Fidan, David Penrod, Hyrum Hooper, Coleman Boren, (Albie Sweet Coleman's grandfather) Dominicus Carter, A. M. York, Isaac Bullock and J. G. Wilkins. Carter, Hadden, Canfield and Wilkins were objected to and excused. B. C. Boren, Alfred Newell, O. H. Speed and James Smith were called to take their places. The case was that of the Territory of Utah vs. Joshua Sweat; and the charge was assualt and battery. An Indictment having been formed by a grand Jury, Considerable of the evidence was recorded in the Court Minutes, and tends to show that there had been a public meeting at which William M. Wall was presiding or attempting to do so and in his capacity of presiding authority, called the meeting to order, the call however was not responded to by Joshua Sweat. And Mr. Wall then said if he Sweat would not be still and keep orderly, he Wall Would put him, Sweat, out of the building, where upon He Sweat told him, Wall, that he Wall did not have the wadding in Him, Wall to put him, Sweat out, Thereupon the effort

was made. As to the question of the wadding being sufficient or not does not appear from the record. The result was the Sweat was tried.

Isaac Higbee Judge. He give the jury a short charge, and after being absent a while the Jury returned a verdict that the Court had no jurisdiction. Joshua Sweat seems to have given the officers considerable trouble about these times. Juries now a days do not determine questions of Law or Jurisdiction. In those days, County and Probate Courts, Rehearsals, Theaters Dances and nearly all public meetings opened and closed with prayer. At a Rehearsal one evening W. W. Cluff was asked to open, he made the effort, but got little further than the address, when he looked about and quite emphatically announced to the leader that he could not pray. His statement was accepted without argument. However he had learned how since.

The first serious sentence seems to be one pronounced on Nephi Stewart convicted of horse stealing, March 19, 1853. And was that the defendant be imprisoned at hard labor for one year and wear a ball and chain. The first Estate case seems to have been that of Willis Moss deceased. His father Moses Moss asked that the property, which was all personal, of the deceased be distributed to his father and the order was granted. Most of the County Court business was granting franchises, principally to open up roads in Canyons.

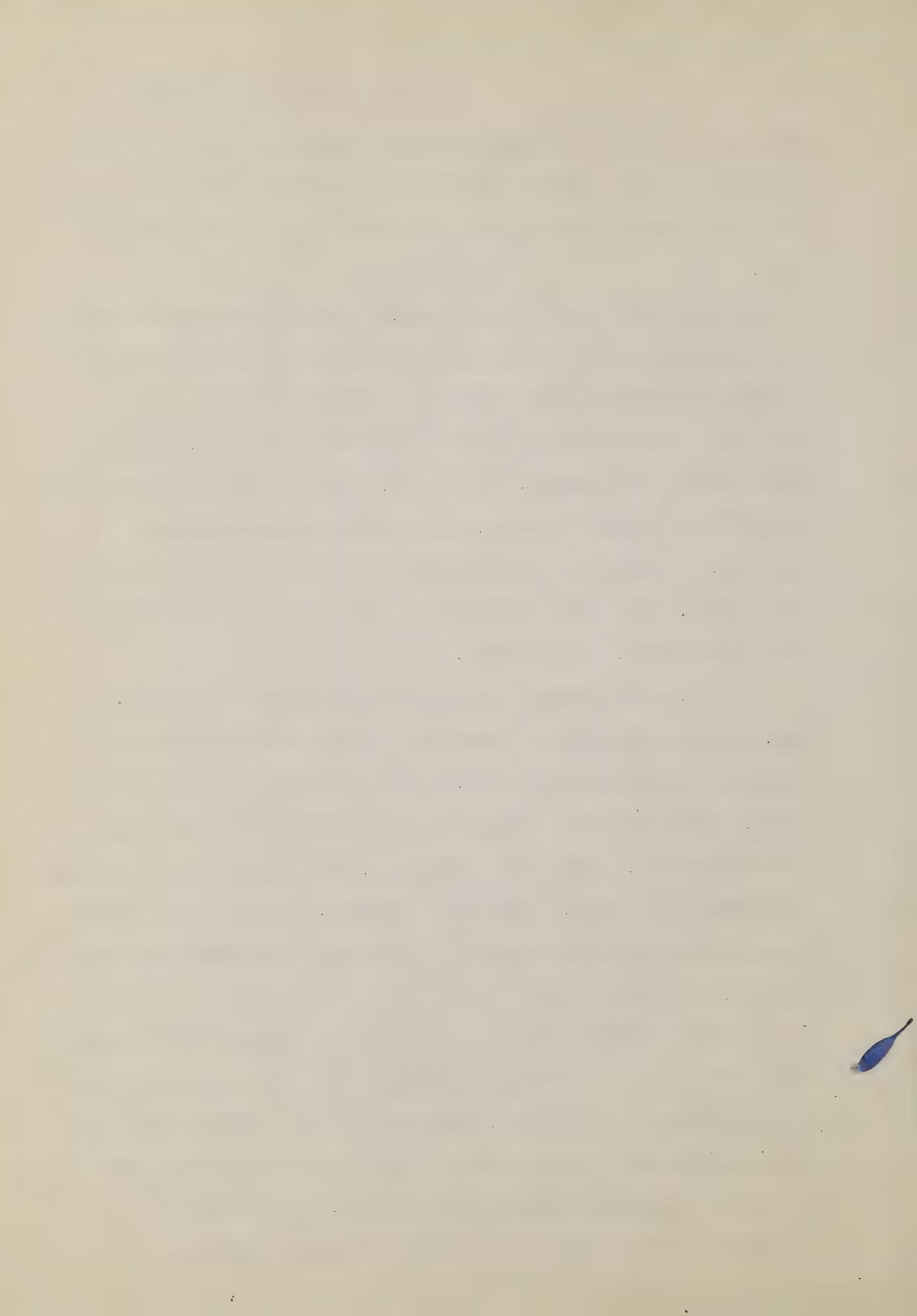
On May the 9th, Isaac Houston, James W. Preston and George Patten, residents of Mountainville, were declared a Corporation probably the first Corporation in the County by the County Court; with the right to build a dragroad, allowing a charge of ten cents a load. A strict account to be kept and reported to the Court, till the original costs was realized back. The Court was held at the residence of the clerk.

April 19, Provo was devided into two road districts. Robert T. Thomas and William M. Wall appointed supervisors. July 9, County Court ordered that there should be elected for Provo Precinct two Justices of the Peace.

The Legislature early in this year, organized a company consisting of: Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, and G. W. Armstrong and granted them one-half the waters of Provo River, to be taken out on the north side. And a Corporation was organized about the same time, called the Provo Manufacturing Company. Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, Edson Whipple, Evan M. Green, Dominicus Carter, Edson Barney and David Canfield Directors. The object of the Corporation is not set out in the act very clearly, The Bishops of Provo were made Agents for the Deseret News, Isaac Higbee, general agent.

April 6.-- The Corner Stone of the Salt Lake Temple was laid. Pres. Young and Counsellors Kimball and Richards and Patriarch John Smith, laid the south-east corner. Kimball offered the Consecration prayer. Next south-west corner, Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter and Lesser Priesthood. Next north-west corner, John Young, President of the High Council officiated. John Young presiding. And then the north-east corner was laid under the services and ceremony of the Twelve Apostles. Parley P. Pratt directing.

April 23; Governor Young was in Provo, and issued a proclamation, among other things, ordering out Captain Wall to take a Company of horsemen to go through to the south. The fact of their readiness and ability to comply with such orders is shown by the fact that something like 40 men were prepared and started the next day. Under orders from General Wells, the Company were to inspect Military strength, consult



with the Indians, etc. There had been some trouble with certain Mexicans and the proclamation referred to them.

The Company returned May 11, having traveled something like five-hundred miles. I do not think I can get the names of all the Company, but some of them are probably as follows: A. P. Chesley, James A. Bean, L. O. Glazier, John W. Witt, Asa Bigelow, Amos W. Haws, Antony Stratton, Jabez Nowlin, Charley Cowmover, Gilbert Weaver, Frank Ivie, Richard Ivie, George W. Bean, Charles Zabriskie, Elias H. Blackburn, Maroni Redfield, Walter Barney, James Ross, Elisha Hoops, Philo Carter, William Sampson, Marshall Knusman, Charles Mullier, Isaac Packer, Sidney Epperson, Taylor Bird.

May 4:-- Elizabeth, daughter of George and Hannah Baum was born, she lived only ten days. The Cloward family moved to Payson this Spring. The water was high this spring and Mrs. Jerome Benson was drowned in Provo River. About June of this year Lewis Robinson and Ferry Little brought a load of goods belonging to Captain Hooper, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, of whom a large number was camped just west of the dugway on the west of the river. The Indians had stolen a large number of horses from California, and were selling them. Arapeen, a half-brother of Walker, had a little Indian girl, captured or stolen from some other tribe. He wanted to trade her, and he was offered a gun and some other things for her but he wanted two guns. The trade was not made, and he went off angry. When he got to the tent where the girl was he picked her up then threw her down on her face violently; picked up an ax and struck her in the back with it, killing her almost instantly. There was nothing particularly done about it,

1853

History of Provo Fourth Ward, 29

The white people were not strong enough in number to take legal proceedings against law breaking Indians.

About the middle of July, James Ivie, came across an Indian near Spring Creek, this side of Springville, whipping his wife. Ivie took the womans part and gave the Indian a severe beating; from the effects of which the Indian died. This angered the other Indians, and this started what has become known as the Walker War. On the evening of the 18, Alexander Keel was shot and killed at Payson. Word was sent to Provo and next morning quite a Company of Provo boys were at Payson. Col. P. W. Cowmover was the commanding officer of Utah County in the Militia. The dispatch with which men could get ready for action in those days was remarkable. The Company decided to follow the Indians, and proceeded over into San Pete County. Some Indians were found and punished. Alexander Wilkins credits James A. Bean with saving his life through promptness and enterprise. Mr. Bean however very modestly denied being entitled to it. People from time to time were being killed or wounded. John E. Warner the father of John A. and I. D. Warner was killed near Manti. William Jolley was wounded in the arm at Springville. Clark Roberts and John W. Berry were wounded as they were carrying the express through Santaquin.

The result of this war was that all the people who lived outside of the City of Provo, moved in a large mud wall was erected around the city, and constant guarding kept up. The building of this wall was a heavy tax on the people in those days, but unity of effort accomplished it. President Young had advised the settlements to fort in, but the counsel was not taken at the time. He remarked that he could not make the people fort in, but Walker could. The following are the

names of some of the men who took active part in this difficulty:

P. W. Cownover, A. G. Cownover, Clark Roberts, James Ivie, Frank Ivie, John Ivie, David Cameron, A. E. Bigelow, James A. Bean, Alexander Wilkins, Thos. Ivie, Elisha Grover, C. Billings, Sidney Teebles, John M. Higbee, William Teebles, Ezekill Holman, Ed. Colton, Chas. Cownover, Jonathan Hoops, John Carter, Joseph Hunt, John Clark, John W. Turner, G. W. Bean and Thos. Lemons' boys.

In October, about the 26th, Captain Gunnison and party were killed on the Sevier River, below the bridge some distance. Gunnison, San Pete County, is named for him. This war was not declared over this year. This fall an Indian by the name of Squash or Squash Heah, was at Mountainville. A family named Lemmon lived just north of what is called the graveyard hill. A small child, perhaps about two years old, a boy, was playing in the brush near the house, and was found by the Indian, who took the child off the Mouth of School House Canyon. The child cried lustiously and Squash got angered because it would not be quieted, and dashed the boys brains out on a granite rock. This affected the mother's mind so that she never recovered. A younger son now lives near Ferron in Emery County.

On the first Monday in August there was an election at which Aaron Johnson and Leonard E. Harrington were elected members of the Legislative Council and Silas Hillman, Joseph S. Kelting, and James C. Snow to the House.

At the General Conference in October; Bishop Wall reported in the Fourth Ward 37 Seventies, 23 High Priests, 20 Elders 8 Priests, 7 Teachers, Members 167, and three away on missions. At this Conference, Orson

Hyde (was) appointed to establish a Post on Green River, and Isaac Bullock and Isaac Baum were called to go with him.

The Seminary was built this fall; the building now occupied as the 3rd Ward Meeting House. In November an attack by Indians was made. A bullet going through the hopper at Smith and Higbee's Mill. This year John M. Bernhisel was reelected as Delegate to Congress. A Delegate drew the same salary as a member, was allowed to speak but not to vote.

July 14 of this year, the postoffice name was changed from Utah Lake to Provo City, and Lucius N. Scovil succeeded Isaac Higbee as Post Master. September 18 of this year is the date of the first Bishop's trial that I find. Lucius N. Scovil acting Bishop, Richard Sessions 1st Councillor and Wm. S. Fossett acting with them. Bishop Wall seems to have been absent. The charge was preferred against Thomas Ross for killing a steer and was made by Samuel Pratt. The decision was that Ross pay Pratt one half of the Yearling and Ross keep the other half for wintering it. At this time William M. Wall was Bishop, Lucius N. Scovil 1st Councillor, Richard Sessions, 2nd councillor. and John Sessions clerk.

November 3rd. Joshua T. Willis was born. November 19th. James William Bean was born. December 1st. John Wesley Turner and Sarah Louisa Faudett were married by George A. Smith. May 5, Louisa Follett was born and December 22, Louisa Follett daughter of Wm. A. and Nancy Mariah Follett died.

December 11, Minerva, daughter of Hyrum and Lovina Cluff Sweat was born. In November of this year in response to a missionary call David Cluff Jr. and family moved to Parowan. Benjamin Cluff accompanied

them. Isaac Lorenzo Faussett was born December 19. April 14, Catherine Irinda Sessions, daughter of William B. and Catherin Sessions was born. December 1, Josephine Ferre, daughter of Roswell C. and Rachel C. Ferre was born. Albina Colton, daughter of Philander and Polly Colton born.

November 14, Sarah Ellen, daughter of David Cluff Jr. and Sarah Ann Fleming born. Josephine, daughter of Roswell C. and Catherin Ferre born. December 1, W. W. Haws and Barbary Mills were married. Isaac Romanzo, son of William and Matilda Faucett was born.

1854 CHAPTER 6.

The winter to the opening of this year was lighter than had been since the settlement. January 16. George W. Bean was reappointed assessor and collector for the County and that Spring March 6th, reported that the assessed value of the property of the County was \$354,167. And six and one-fourth percent of the amount collected was fixed as his compensation.

January 20. The Utah Legislature adjourned. Among other things passed was a Memorial to Congress asking to be admitted as a State, not with Standing what had been done for the government and the repeated applications for statehood; reports were current that the people of Utah were inimical to the General Government. The Government had taken no active part against the Mormon People, and the persecutions of the Saints had been by States or some smaller subdivision thereof or by the people without law. It is true that on the application of Joseph Smith to President Martin Van Buren for protection of the Government against unlawfull mob violence, the Presi-

dent answered: "Your cause is just, but I can do nothing for you." That answer was sanctioned by the old political doctrine of state sovereignty, and that doctrine prevailed largely in Missouri.

January 16. The County Court met at the house of George A. Smith, and the sessions were opened with prayer. The following were the officers: Isaac Higbee Judge presiding; Dominicus Carter, James M. Lelan and H enson Walker, Selectmen. Lucius N. Scovile clerk. A. J. Stewart surveyor. Edison Whipple sheriff. A. P. Chesley attorney. There is some uncertainty however as to the last two named, and it may be that Wm M. Wall was the Attorney and Alexander Williams was the sheriff, both are referred to as such.

At the August Election Gilberth Haws succeeded James McLelan as Selectmen and James C. Snow succeeded A. J. Stewart as surveyor. The following is taken from the records of August 21, 1854. A special session of the County Court having been called, to wit:

"The emergency which caused this meeting to be called is as follows, to wit: A certain Indian general known by the name of Squash, within the last two days has been making a great stir among the people by using threatening and menacing language, by threatening to kill some person or persons in this place unless he is furnished with two oxen, two blankets, and sundry other small articles. The reason that he assigns for his course is that he says that a brother of his died in his absense and was buried by the people of this place; and the common tradition of the Indians is when an Indian is buried, to bury with him every thing in the shape of clothing that belongs to

him and besides this some person must die to accompany him or a dog or a horse. After considering the emergency of the case, knowing his to be a very bad Indian, it was thought best to have peace, if we have to buy it that our crops may be saved and our fort wall built."

Resolved that we loan George W. Bean a sufficient amount to answer the demands, until it can be collected from the Government, and he to draw the same forthwith. It will probably seem very strange to the people now who were not here in any part of those early and perilous times to think that one Indian could come into the City and claim so much attention and not be arrested or shot. But fifty years ago many things in the condition of the people were very different from those of the present. The Walker War had only recently closed and to have killed the Indian or only arrested him might have led to another Indian outbreak. As is referred to, Squash was from the settlers point of view a very bad Indian, but from theirs a very good one, and the circumstances of the people were not as to warrant another Indian War, if a yoke of oxen and two Blankets would avert it.

In January of this year, Edison Barney, a Justice of the Peace and Corner, held an inquest on the body of a woman, found dead; and the Corners Jury "that she came to her death by violence." Her name was Elizabeth Cousteurtine, The Probate Court issued a warrant of arrest for Charles Noyce, and Louisa Noyce and also a Writ of attachment for their goods. On the 28 of January, Charles was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for ten years and ordered to pay the costs of prosecution. The jury consisted of James C. Snow foreman, and Alexander Williams, Joseph Kelley, John L. Butler, Silas Smith, Wm. D. Huntington, David Canfield, Aaron M. York, William

Pace, Steven C. Perry and Anson P. Winsor.

The first regular administration of the Estate of a deceased person which followed a regular course, which I find from the records, was that of Daniel Stowell and John Riggs was appointed administrator. There were no titles to land except what was based on possession and occupation and these changes passed by change of possession and certificates of sale.

February 5. George A. Smith wrote a letter from Provo to the Deseret News, which the first of the year had changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly publication; in which he stated that several new buildings had been put up during the winter. That the Home Dramatic Company had commenced their performances in the saloon in Harlow Redfield's Hotel. Credit is given the actors but does not name them.

In March, the United States District Court held a session in the Seminary I think this was the first of such sessions in this County. Judge Shaver on the Bench. His course was generally approved. The Grand Jury adopted resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Willard Richards, Second Councillor to President Young. Mr. Richards died on March 11th of this year.

April 20. Bishop Blackburn wrote the News that matters were flourishing in Provo. That 3500 yards of cloth had been made during the year past, and that the Fort Wall was progressing.

May 23. Patriarch John Smith died.

June 28. A letter from the First Presidency to the Bishop, asked for information as to who could take persons or families of

immigrants into their homes and properly care for them, give them work, etc.

James A. Bean and wife were called to go to Parowan and assist in strengthening that settlement. They went but in about two months they were recalled, and Bro. Bean was given a mission generally among the Indians. Robert T. Thomas and wife were also called.

In May of this year, Governor Young and other officials. The Governor being also Superintendant of Indian Affairs in Utah, met Walker and quite a number of his chiefs at Chicken Creek, Juab County. And there entered into a treaty of Peace. The Indians being given a lot of presents. The Governors policy had been from the first, that it was cheaper to feed the Indians than it was to fight them. The difficulties however were not fully ended, for on the 8th day of August, two sons of Bishop Allen Weeks of Cedar Fort, relatives of Mrs. Nancy E. McCauslin, were killed in a canyon above the town. A further effort to secure Peace was more successful seemingly and on August the 12th, a Grand Feast was given the Indians in Provo. Over two hundred of them partaking of the bounties of the repast. George W. Bean was interepreter.

At the General Election this month, Leonard E. Harrington of American Fork and Aaron Johnson were elected to the Legislative Council, and James C. Snow, Evan M. Green and Duncan McArthur to the House.

August 31. Col. E. J. Steptoe with his troops arrived in Salt Lake City. enroute for California. Col. Steptoe had been named by President Franklin Pierce to be Governor of Utah, but after being here a few months, he joined with other non-Mormons, and asked for the

reappointment of Governor Young. And that appointment was made in December of that year.

In December of this year 80 citizens petitioned to the County Court for a grant to clear out the bed of Provo River. The petition was put under the table. About the same time the following entry was made: "It was ordered that two paupers be sold to the lowest bidder on December 28, and the Clerk give notice of the sale." That is a verbatim copy of the record, but I think it would not be quite fair to the good people of those times, without some further explanation. The County by custom and perhaps law, was required to care for the indigent poor. And the County Court would advertise for and receive bids from persons who would take these poor people and keep them. The Person who would properly care for them for the least remuneration from the County was awarded the contract.

March of this year, John B. Milner moved to Provo, but not in the fourth Ward, but as he afterwards became prominent in Provo, I give the date of settling here. He taught the first school in the Seminary, John Henry Smith being one of his pupils.

March 18. Rosetta E. Bunnell was born.

April 16. Mary Jane McCausiln was born. In the Spring of this year, Philander Colton's family settled on the corner north of where the present tithing office is.

May 20. Orson, son of Joshua and Susan Ann Davis was born, died Oct. 30, same year. August 19. Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Baum Bean, was born. Emily Colton and Don Jones were married this year.

It appears that James C. Snow was President of Provo, with Dominicus Carter and James N. Jones were his councillors; but I do not find any record of their appointment. Edison Whipple and James N. Jones were school trustees.

September 11. Sarah Louisa, daughter of John W. and Sarah L. Faucett Turner was born.

The grasshoppers did some damage to crops this year, the result was some suffering from lack of food.

William J. Strong and his wife who had been prominent and useful in singing, removed to Alpine, then Mountainville.

March. Eliza Pickup, daughter of Gilberth Haws died.

February 28. Benjamin Cluff and Mary Ellen Foster were married.

March 15. Rose Bunnell was born.

1855 CHAPTER 7.

January 1st opened with a grand ball given by the Utah Legislature, then in session at Salt Lake City in honor of recently arrived Federal Officials. The chief of whom was John F. Kenney who had succeeded Lazarus H. Reed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

In this month Chief Walker, after whom the Indian War of 1853 was called died at Meadow Creek in Millard County; and his brother Arapeen succeeded to his honors. An Indian boy and girl were buried alive with Walker's Body, also some thirteen horses, according to the customs of the savages.

February; There was a city election this month and the following named were elected: Benjamin K. Bullock, Mayor: Aaron M. York, Lewis Zabriskie, William P. Goddard, and William A. Follett Aldermen.

Anson P. Winsor, Elisha Jones, David E. Bunnell, Lewis C. Zabriskie, John H. Carter, Alfred D. Young, Lewis O. Glazier, William F. Carter and James Bird as Counselors. During the term William A. Follett resigned and Philander Colton was appointed by the Council to fill the vacancy.

In February, Dr. Garland Hurst succeeded Brigham Young as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Isaac Higbee was still Probate Judge, Henson Walker of Pleasant Grove, Dominicus Carter of the 3rd Ward Provo, and Gilberth Haws of the 4th Ward, Provo, Selectmen. William M. Wall, Prosecuting Attorney, Benjamin K. Bullock assessor and collector of taxes.

February 13. Selectmen Carter and Haws, with Surveyor James C. S Snow were appointed a committee to locate a County Road from the Dugway previously built by Shadrack and David Holdaway, coming up the first bench from the River to Pleasant Grove.

March 5. The name of Mountainville was changed to Alpine. The County Court about this time appointed committees in several settlements for the purpose of locating forts as a protection against Indian attacks. While Walker was dead, still the Indians were not always friendly, and on one occasion this year the County Court adjourned because of the excitement. Brigham Young remarked at one time that "That he could not make the people fort, but Walker could."

As I distinctly remember one of these forts, I will describe it: The County Court appointed David McColney, John McDaniel and Thomas J. McCullough a committee to locate the fort at Alpine. It was forty rods square covering ten acres of ground exclusive of Bastion. A mud wall was built 175 rods, the 15 extra rods covered two half cir-

cular (or a little more) bastions; one at the North-east corner and one at the North-east corner and one at the South-west corner of the fort. Port holes were left in the bastions in such a way that shots fired through them could reach any one approaching the fort from any direction, and the extent of the wall being only a little over 200 yards on any side, the whole wall could be protected from the bastions. The wall was four feet thick at the bottom and fourteen feet high. Cost four thousand and five hundred dollars, (\$4500.00) A poll tax of \$50.00 on each man and 20% on the taxable property was levied and I presume, paid, as the wall was build. Three wagon gates were placed in the wall, one in the west half of the north side, one directly opposite on the south side and one about the middle of the east side. A number of small openings were left in other places and gates put in for the convenience of the people. The houses were built about two rods inside of the wall and nearly all round, except the big gate places. Corrells were on the outside of the wall.

B. K. Bullock, assessor, reported the assessed value of the property of the County, at 447,101 dollars, an increase of 93,934 dollars over last year. One-half of percent was fixed as the County rate for taxes and 12 percent of amount collected, fixed for collection.

July 21. The County Court made the following order: "That all persons within this County who hold Indian children by purchase or otherwise, shall appear before the Clerks office and five bonds and indentures as required by law, in such case made and provided on or before August 15 next and all who does not comply, may expect them

bound to other applicants.

At the same session, Wm. M. Wall was given a grant to build a road in Rock Canyon and charge 50 cents per load for wood got out thereof, after the road should be completed. The grantee should allow all persons desiring to work on the road and be allowed to haul out eight loads for each days work.

At the December Term, David Evans, Bishop of Lehi, Leonard E. Harrington, Bishop of American Fork; and Henson Walker, Bishop of Pleasant Grove be a committee as Bishops to control American Fork Canyon as agents for the people in behalf of the County. In those days, the Bishops by common consent and the necessity of the times were invested with many powers both church and State that would not be sanctioned now; but the welfare of the people required that unity of a action should exist and Bishops generally were regarded as the best men to accomplish that much desired object.

April 2. The Probate record shows that Wm. M. Wall resigned his position of Prosecuting Attorney and that John McEwan was appointed to fill the vacancy. In December two Indians were indicted and convicted of stealing horses, in the Probate Court. Law and order were being gradually enforced even among the savages by the White people.

January 23. The School report showed children from 5 to 20 years of age in the first Ward 107. Second Ward, 141. Third Ward, 115, and Fourth Ward, 153. George W. Bean, Samuel Thompson, Caroline E. Stewart, A. P. Chesley and Mr. Collins teachers. George W. Bean taught in the Seminary, the others private. 291 children not attending school.

March 6. The Provo Canyon Road Company was organized. 59 rods of the fort wall completed, 14 feet high.

April 6. At the Conference, there were called on Missions: Isaac Bullock, John Clark, Benjamin Cluff, George W. Bean, James A. Bean, William A. Follett, John McEwan, Stephen B. More, Wm. B. Pace. John W. Turner, Clinton Williams, Peter Stubbs. And on the 28, George A. Smith addressed the Missionaries and ordained five of them Seventies. George W. Bean and James A. Bean were members of the 30th Quorum. Of these, John Clark, John McEwan, Stephen B. More, Clinton Williams and Peter Stubbs went to the Elk Mountains, and located near the present site of Moab, in Grand County, Utah. They built a stone fort. They were under the Captaincy of Alfred N. Billings of Manti. They put in some crops, but not arriving till June 15, having left in May, it was too late to do much in the way of agriculture. The Indians made an attack on them, killing three of their number (none from Provo) and the Mission returned in the fall. The fort is still there but somewhat delapidated. The writer hereof visited it a few years ago.

May 15. William A. Follett, John W. Turner, Benjamin Cluff, Wm. B. Pace, George W. Bean and James A. Bean went to Las Vegas in what is now Southeastern Nevada. James A. Turner returned in the fall, and went back the next spring. John and Martin Mills built a saw mill on the Smith Mill Site, above the city in the summer and fall.

June 29. The Hon. Leonidas Shaver, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court died at Salt Lake City. He was well liked in Utah by the people generally and a large procession was formed and imposing funeral services held.

July 9. William W. Drummond was appointed to succeed Judge Shaver. He will be referred to hereafter. It is said that he started some sland-

erous reports, intimating that Judge Shaver had been poisoned by some of the Mormons.

Grasshoppers made their appearance this year, but did not do damage sufficient to cause a general suffering until the next year.

August 8. William Allen was called on a Mission.

August 15. A great Indian Peace Meeting was held at Provo. Lyman S. Wood of Springville was Indian Interpreter.

August 6. Monday at the General Election, John M. Bernhisel was elected Delegate to Congress from Utah. B. F. Johnson and Leonard E. Harrington were elected to the Legislative Council, and James C. Snow, Aaron Johnson and Lorenzo H. Hatch were elected to the House of Representatives, and Andrew H. Scott, Justice of the Peace. Dominicus Carter, Selectman.

August 22. The "News" in behalf of the hands on the Public Works, (Meaning the Temple mostly) gratefully acknowledged the receipt from Provo on Tithing, forty bushels of new potatoes and 210 pounds of Manna Sugar, made from Sacharine deposited on the leaves of trees. 2100 pounds having been manufactured.

June 24. John McEwan wrote of the Elk Mountain Mission as being in good shape but a very hard trip.

August 27. The meeting house ground was dedicated by President James C. Snow. The three oldest men in Provo, viz. Samuel Vincent aged 77, Emer Harris aged 72 and James A. Smith aged 69 years, broke the ground for the meeting-house now known as the Old Tabernacle. The plan was drawn by Truman O. Angel.

On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, July 13, 14, and 15; a three day

conference was held in Provo, at which were present Brigham Young, Jaedichiah M. Grant, Ezra T. Benson, S. W. Richards and others.

October 31. The Deseret News advertized for hay, fodder and straw on subscriptions or for pay. This does not particularly apply to the 4th Ward, but shows some what of the conditions existing.

October 19. A Grand Militia Muster was held in Provo at which Peter W. Cownover was elected Brigadier General of Utah County. David Canfield Col. of the Regiment.

Dec. 10. The Territorial Legislature met in Fillmore. Heber Chase Kimball was elected President of the Council and Jedadiah Morgan Grant, Speaker of the House of Representatives. After coming to Utah, the Church and its importance grew very fast and it became necessary to make suitable provisions for its growth.

January 19. The Legislature passed a law incorporating it. It then buy could and sell real estate and personal property.

January 30. Phoebe Albina Colton, daughter of Philander and Polly Colton was born.

February 8. David Ephraim Smith, son of Ephraim and Nancy E. Smith was born. February 14. William Lamoni Follett, son of William A. and Nancy M. Follett was born. April 12. Francena Ewing, daughter of Susan Ewing, born, her father is not named. April 16. Eliza Jane Smith, daughter of Wm. W. and Eliza Smith born. May 3. William Oscar Sperry and Eliza Ann Cloward, married. May 31. Harriett Ann Bean daughter of James A. and Harriett C. Bean was born. Jane Thomas, daughter of Mr. Thomas and Jane Baum Thomas was born. June 3. Thaddieus E. Fleming and Julia Ann Turner were married. June 17.

Hyrum James Sweat, son of Hyrum and Lavina Cluff Sweat was born.

May 27. David Cluff Jr. and Annie H. Elmer were married. About this time David Cluff and Hannah Chapman were married.

June 25. Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin Cluff and Mary Ellen Foster Cluff was born. August 16. Phillip A. Son of Phillip and Eliza A. Smith, died. Some time this month, William Allen was called on a Mission. Susan D., daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Riggs born.

September 23. Sunday, three of the Brethren of the Elk Mountain Mission were killed and Captain Alfred N. Billings wounded by the Indians. The mission was shortly afterwards broken up. The men from Provo all returned.

October 28. David Fleming Cluff, son of David Jr. and Sarah A. Fleming Cluff was born. December 10. Marion Albert Davis, son of Joshua and Susan Davis was born. December 23. David Holdaway and Elizabeth Huntsman were married. Dec. 27. Amos W. Haws and Mary E. Bean were married. Daniel A. Sessions and Jennet Baum were married.

During this summer, John Mills and his Son Martin built a Mill on the Smith Mill Site.

There were a great many Rebsptisms and what is known as the reformation commenced. Josiah Fleming returned from a Mission to Australia. There is a question if this was not 1856.

One or more school houses were being built by general donation. In the Spring of this year, Moses Meacham and family, his wife Alvira, and children Samuel, Mary, Martha, Lucina Alvira, Moroni Celestia John, Donna Maria and Lafayette, came to the fourth ward. Also Sarah Worsley and her children: viz.: Sidney W. Sarah Jane, Francis

Francis Elizabeth, John H. Mary and Alvira.

1856. CHAPTER 8.

It has been noted last chapter that the grasshoppers made inroads on the crops in 1855 and early this year the effects on the crops were felt and they got more serious as the time went on. The winter was a severe one and matters generally had a gloomy appearance. Large numbers of cattle died from cold and starvation. The snow being so deep as to bury the feed, and gaunt famine stared the people in the face. The suffering from lack of food before the fall harvest, was severe, but so far as I have ever heard not one starved to death.

Many stories of those times are told by the persons living here and one I will relate: John B. Milner had put his city lot in wheat and foul played on it till it looked as if they would take it all, and it was a question of whether they should not be killed. I fancy I hear some one say, why were they not shut up? The reply would be that they would starve to death, for when people have scarcely anything for themselves you may depend upon it there is not much for chickens. The grasshoppers came and lo the chickens, by eating goodly numbers and frightening off others, saved quite a portion of the crop of wheat. You may be sure that crop was well garnered: the cradle, the sickle and the gleaners saved it. When thrashed, it was taken to mill with foresight. The flour was carefully put in a box and the box was locked, the key put in his pocket. That precious chest was carefully watched and every morning the days short rations taken out.

Selfishness was not very prominent and divisions of scanty stores were frequently made. Many people besides the Milner family received

bounties from that treasury. However those who had not, were not clamorous, and when solicitations were made, they were modest ones and limited to just enough flour to hold the bran together.

One day Bro. Milner was away from home, and the key in his pocket. Thomas Hicken's family lived probably in the Fourth Ward, and had a sick boy they called Benny. His sister Lizzie went to the Milner home on behalf of the boy and asked for a few spoonfulls of flour to make a little gruel for him. The day's rations had been used, the box was locked and Sister Milner was able to give sympathy only. Lizzie, poor disappointed girl, with tears in her eyes, remarked; "Oh! how I wish I could get in that box, and hit the lid a smart blow with her hand, when Lo! the lid flew open. Quickly she dipped the little bucket in the flour and hastily ran home, made the boy his gruel and the little fellow got well.

Next morning at ration time, the Lord of that treasury produced his key and unlocked the box for it was locked. At once he detected the marks of the bucket and demanded an explanation. It was satisfactorily given. Finally barley harvest came and with it relief. Bro. Milner assures me that on his honor he is satisfied that more flour came out of that box than he ever put in and accounts for it only on the principle of the Widow's meal and cruse of oil.

Flour got to be worth one dollar per pound, but some who had it would not take only the standard Tithing price of \$6.00 per hundred. Of course such sales were limited to actual necessities. People largely lived on roots, greens and fish.

The reformation was on this year. A rebaptism took place and very few who did not accept it. There was general revival of the spirit-

ual things of the Gospel. People confessing their sins, both in public and private and brotherly love and fellowship renewed, Forgiveness was exercised and notwithstanding the many afflictions of the saints, there was a joyous feeling among the people.

About this time, the exact date I am unable to ascertain; and it may have been the year before, Plat B was laid off. The same being four blocks east and west and eleven blocks north and south. Directly east of Plat A. The lots were laid off as in Plat A, being 8 lots to the block of 6 by 12 rods. In odd numbered blocks the length of the lots was east and west and in even numbered blocks the length of the lots was north and south. That gave 44 new blocks. Block 1, Plat B being four blocks east of block 1 in Plat A. Block 4, Plat B. was directly east and across the street from Block 1, Plat A. That is Block 1, Plat A. being the Block on which the Smoot Lumber Company's property is located. And Block 4, Plat b, is where the Z. C. M. I. Warehouse now stands. Block 44, Plat B. is directly south of the Block occupied by the Brigham Young Academy.

This year also commenced the extension of the United States Survey over the Public Lands in Utah. A man by the name of Burr, having the contract. The government had accepted a plan proposed by Mr. Hunter for public surveys. The table of which is 7 and 92/100 inches make one link, 100 links one chain 80 chains one mile. That made 25 links one rod, 4 rods one chain, and 10 chains square one acre. The computations of areas of land were much more simple by this method.

A Township consisted of six miles square and each mile was called a section, containing 640 acres. There being 36 sections numbered as follows: Section No 1 was in the north-east corner of the Township,

Sect. 2 directly west and adjoining No. 1. Section 6 being in the north-west corner of the same township. Sect. 7 directly south of section 6; section 8 directly east of section 7. Section 12 directly south of section 1. 13 south of 12. Section 31 in the south-west corner of the Township and section 36 in the South-east corner of the same Township.

The initial point of the survey was the South-east corner of the Temple Block in Salt Lake City. The Latitude and Longitude of which had been determined by Orson Pratt soon after the people settled Utah. Townships were numbered north and south and by ranges east and west of that point. In after years the government officials with the most modern improved instruments tested Orson Pratts work and varied from him only six feet. They then remarked that he was as apt to be right as they were and accepted his work as the correct location of the point. It is now marked by a large red sandstone, just outside and adjoining the wall, which may be seen by any passer by. I have been rather more particular and elaborate in this description, because I shall have occasion to refer to it again later.

When the government by its contractors, extended its survey over Provo City; it was found that the lines of the City varied from those of the government, one degree to the right, so that the streets did not run exactly on cardinal lines, but what was called a north line was north one degree east, south line was south one degree west. East line south 89 degrees east and west line north 89 degrees west. The instruments possessed by the early settlers were not like the modern improved ones for accurate surveying. And it displayed great skill when they were only one degree out and it may be yet that the original survey

of the city was near correct as that of the later ones.

To add to the other difficulties of this year. The Indians again became hostile. Not however the whole of the Ute band, but a part of them and sufficient in number to make it expensive and annoying to the settlers. On February 21, the Indians killed two men; Henry Moran, and Washington Carson, who were herding stock in Cedar Valley. Judge Drummond issued an order for the arrest of the murderer ; and Peter W. Cownover with a posse went to the west side of the Lake and met with the Indians. A fight ensued, George Carson was mortally wounded, and some Indians were killed. The two Carsons, were brothers of the late John Carson, Bishop of Fairfield in this County. I have not been able so far to obtain the names of the men who took part in this difficulty, which is now Known in history as the Tintic War. Histories do not quite agree as to the number of men who were with Cownover in that Tintic War, one places the number at 80. In the following August, Almon W. Babbit Secretary of the Territory of Utah and Thomas Margetts, brother of Phillip Margetts, were killed by the Indians on the Plains. January. B. K. Bullock was appointed assessor and collector of taxes for 1856.

The Indian difficulties prevented the County Court meeting in March on the first Monday. John B. Milner was appointed Deputy County Clerk, Dominicus Carter succeeded Isaac Higbee (who had been called on a mission) as Probate Judge. John Riggs was appointed County Treasurer. Jacob Baum, Road Supervisor.

About this time there seems to have been a dispute of some kind between Stewart and Nebeker on one side and Wall and Chegley on the other. It was submitted to a committee appointed by the County Court.

The submission provided that the winning party should pay the costs.

April 12. The assessors report showed the assessed value of the property of Utah County to be \$333,716.78, a loss of \$103,385 from last year. "The Hardtimes" was probably the cause. The County rate of taxation was 5 mills on the dollar, and the assessor and collectors' compensation was 6% of the County and Territorial Tax collected.

At the August Election, John H. Carter was elected Selectman of Utah County, and L. E. Harrington of American Fork and B. F. Johnson of Payson, were elected Counsellors. Aaron Johnson of Springville, James C. Snow of the Fourth Ward of Provo and David Evans of Lehi were elected to the House of Representatives. Isaac Bullock of Provo, on a mission to Green River, was also elected from that section to the House.

September 1. Peter Madsen and Peter Jensen were granted a fishing privilege at the Mouth of Provo River. Jonathan O. Duke was Judge of Elections and Howard Cory, Clerk of Provo Precint that year. An appropriation of \$50.00 was made to Daniel Graves for making two maps, one of Provo, and one of Springville. Each map to be on two sheets of paper unless one sheet could be found large enough for one map.

The Tithing records has this entry: Sep. 5, 1856. Marshall C. Kinsman. To one-tenth of all his possessions--\$37.50. By one coat--\$10.00. By one red cow--\$27.50. The coat was probably sold to Charles Shelton for ten dollars. The Tithing price for wheat was \$2.00 per bushel. Potatoes 75 cents. Flour \$6.00 per hundred pounds. Butter 25 cents per pound. This is only a specimen of the Tithing entries. Everybody seems to have given in a list of their property and then a charge was made of ten percent of it. Early in the year the Deseret News complained of hard times.

February 24. A number of Missionaries were called to different places: From Provo to go to Green River; Wm. M. Daniels, Aaron M. Daniels, George Porter, James A. Ivie, Lucien N. Scovill, Edison Whipple, John Van Wagoner, Clinton Williams, John Sessions, Alva Downey, George B. Teebles, P. W. Cownover. To the north; Simon Kelting. To Las Vegas, Edison Barney, Philander Colton, To Europe, Isaac Higbee, Wm. Pace. To Australia, A. J. Stewart, Thadeus E. Fleming and Joseph A. Kelting.

March 27. A State Constitution was adopted and a Memorial to Congress asking for admission was passed. The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, early this year, at Fillmore, Millard County, where the Legislature met, but adjourned to meet later in Salt Lake City.

April 26-27. A Quarterly Conference was held in Provo, and the High Council reorganized. The following is a list of the names of the members: Aaron Johnson, John H. Carter, Joseph Clark, William Oscar Sperry, Simmons P. Curtis, John W. Berry, Elisha Jones, John Mercer, Stephen M. Farnsworth, B. K. Bullock, Amos W. Haws and John L. Ivie.

June 24. President Young recommended that the people glean the harvest fields, and also that the field owners be not too close in raking the grain. A repetition of the circumstance of Boaz and Ruth. He did not however marry all the gleaners.

July 24. This is the first instance I have been able to find of a general celebration of the 24 of July, Pioneer Day. At Day break was firing of musketry. (Muskets of those days were in many of them flint locks. It is hard for the young people of these days to fully comprehend the arms of those days. The guns were muzzle loaders; the

powder was first put in, then a wad of paper or cloth, then the bullet driven down with a ramrod. There was a piece of steel, and in the hammer was a piece of flint stone, or vice versa. When the trigger was pulled, the flint and steel struck together, a spark was produced, which ignited the powder and so was the gun exploded. Afterwards were percussion caps invented and later the cartridges which we use now. Excuse the digression). Hoisting of flags.

At 8 A. M. the people assembled and the procession formed. William B. Pace and Elijah Billings were Marshals of the Day. Samuel Moore was Chaplin, Alexander Williams, Orator. Speeches were made by William A. Follett, Thomas Worsey and James C. Snow. Among the Toasts given was one to the Mormon Battalion: "May they be blessed with long lives and many wives." The blessing was realized by many of them. John B. Milner was the reporter.

Since writing the first part of this chapter, I have learned that John Catlin, Samuel Cousins and George Winn were mortally wounded by Indians about or at the time of the Carson killing.

December 8. The Territorial Legislature met at Fillmore. Heber C. Kimball was elected President of the Council, and Hosea Stout, Speaker of the House of Representatives. From Utah County, Leonard E. Harrington and Benjamin F. Johnson were members of the Council, and Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow and David Evans were members of the House. Isaac Bullock who was on a mission to Green River was also a member of the House, elected from that District.

October 23-24. The first Territorial Fair was held and a good showing was made.

This year is noted in history by reason of its being the first year

of the Saints coming to Utah with Hand Carts. In those times, as it is yet, the poorer classes as a rule furnished a great majority of the converts to the Gospel, and the spirit of Gathering was very strong among them. As many of them did not have sufficient means to pay their passage across the ocean, and to the end of the Railway, which was then at Iowa City in the state of Iowa; and enough left to pay teams to take them across the plains. It was decided to change the route of immigration; from Liverpool to New Orleans then up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to St. Joe or St. Louis, to that from Liverpool to Boston, thence by rail to Iowa City. Thereby shortening the time and distance also expense. And from there with handcarts. Before this the plains had been crossed mostly with ox teams, sometimes working cows. The handcarts were built with a supposed capacity of about 600 pounds. A few teams were with each Company to assist the sick.

They were a very merry crew when they started singing the songs of Zion and some composed for the occasion, one had these lines: "For some must push and some must pull. As we go marching up the hill, So merrily on the way we go, Until we reach the Valley O!" The first company arrived in Salt Lake City September 26. And they got along reasonably well under Captain Ellsworth. Captain McArthurs Company arrived early in October and did not suffer very much. Edwards Martins Company did not reach Salt Lake till November 30. And the suffering of this Company from the unclemency of the weather; insufficient food and clothing, can never be fully described. I have talked with a goodly number of them and even they have not language and recollection to fully depict it.

At the October Conference, President Young called for teams and men to go out and assist the delayed immigrants, and the call met with a ready response. But before they could meet with the latest of the Companies, frost, snow and famine had already met them. When we imagine men, women and children, barefooted, trailing through the snow, sleet and mud; pulling their hand carts over the mountains; not enough food or bedding, their ambition and strength getting less every day. It is enough to bring tears to the eyes and blood to the hearts even at this distant day. The names of those heroes should be inscribed in the records of their posterity never to be erased. Of course there was much sickness and death resulted from such causes. I remember hearing one young man remark, there was no need of washing dishes, as there was not a particle of food left on their plates. A few ounces of flour boiled in water made into a porridge, was the extent of the bill of fare, and not half enough of that.

There came this year to Provo, Charles Twelves and his family, viz; Henretta his wife, John Robert, Elizabeth H. and Orson. An older son Charles, having died on the way. Andrew Watson, Samuel S. and Albert Jones with their mother Sarah. Robert Lill and his wife. Lydie Hooper, afterwards the wife of S. S. Jones. Jane James and her three sons. These came to Provo and most of them to the Fourth Ward. Some of the brave boys who went to assist these people in; from Provo were: H. H. Cluff. Albert Haws. H. W. Wilson, George Bowman. Jane James and her family. Sarah who afterwards married Bishop Aaron Johnson of Springville. Emma afterwards married Lorenzo Johnson of Springville, Reuben, (later moved to Arizona), Sarah Ann, (afterwards married Jobez Danger-

field of Salt Lake City. Martha, George and John. Bro. James was frozen to death with others on the Plains. The horrors of which I need not go into in this history. They were in Edwards Martins Company, the last to arrive.

In the spring of this year, George W. Bean and William A. Follett returned from their mission to Las Vagas. The year, the precise date of which I am not informed; Samuel A. Bunnell married Ellen Zabriskie.

Jan. 8. James C. Snow married Miss Roberts as a plural wife.

Feb. 4. Hannah Mallissa Baum, daughter of George Baum was born.

Dec. 26. George Teancum Bean, son of George W. and Mary Baum Bean was born.

Dec. 10. George W. Bean married Emily Haws.

Dec. 15. George W. Bean married Mary Jane Wall, a daughter of William Wall.

This year Seeley Owens moved to Provo and the Fourth Ward, with his family consisting of two wives and two children, girls, Ann and Barbary E.

Walter Barney and Susan Zabriskie were married by Bishop Faucett.

Jan. 6.

Dec. 25. Moses Cluff and Rebecca Langman married.

Jan. 24. Harvey H. Cluff and Margaret A. Foster, married.

In September, Martin L. Snyder, and his wife, Lydia C. and son Jacob came.

1857 CHAPTER 9

1857 A. D. is a noted one in the history of Utah. As has been heretofore referred to there was difficulties between the Federal Officials, (not all of them) and the people of Utah. The Legislature as they deemed from a point of necessity had given the Probate Courts extended and unusual powers, because of the friction between the District Judges and the people. W. W. Drummond, one of the Federal Judges, took occasion to berate the people and their institutions. And as usual the worse his character, the more violent does one assail what he may deem immorality.

The fall before, he left Salt Lake City with the avowed intention of holding a term of Court in Carson County, now a part of the State of Nevada, but then a part of Utah. He did not hold the court, but

went on to California. From there took ship south and crossed the Isthmus, came back north to New Orleans and from there on March 30, 1857, sent to Hon. Jermiah S. Black, who was then the Attorney General of the United States, his resignation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. In his letter of resignation, he made serious charges against the people of Utah and particularly Brigham Young, who was yet Governor. Among these charges, I copy the following:

"That the records, papers, etc., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the Church, with the direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young. And the Federal Officers grossly insulted for presumming to a single question about the Treasonable Act."

"The Federal Officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harrassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for these insults there is no redress.

"That the Federal Officers are daily compelled to hear the forms of the American Government traduced. The Chief Executive of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses as well as from the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly conceive."

"I also charge Governor Young with constantly interfering with the Federal Courts, directing the Grand Jury whom to indict and whom to not. And after the Judges charge the Grand Juries as to their duties; this man Young invariably has some member of the Grand Jury advised in advance as to his will in relation to their labors. And that his charge thus given is the only charge known obeyed or received by all the Grand Juries of the Federal Courts of Utah!"

These were very serious charges, and on the theory that the sovereign power of the Government should appoint officers in whom are found the strictest honesty and integrity (and this applies also to elective officers by the people), the government in its turn should rely implicitly in such qualifications of its officers and pay due respect there reports or statements. This report created grave concern in Washington. These reports were denied by Curtis E. Bolton who was the Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court in the absence of W. I. Appleby, the Clerk. But as the Judge, who was superior to the clerk had made the charges, of course his statements would be taken as true before that of the clerk, other things being equal. Still however I think there was enough in the denials to have put the Government upon inquiry before resorting to more extreme measures, had there been no other motive at the back of it. However, the people of Utah were quite oblivious to the excitement in Washington over the troubles in Utah and continued in the even tenor of their way, and prepared for a great celebration of the 24th of July in Big Cottonwood Canyon. President Young sent out invitations over the territory to persons to participate therein, and many people responded.

While engaged in that celebration, A. O. Smoot and Judsore Stoddard rode into camp and delivered the message that they had been denied the mails for Utah and that an Army was comming to Utah. The effect of this message may be imagined. After it had been communicated, Brigham Young called the people together and said in effect, that ten years ago this day and at about the same hour, he had stated that if the Saints

were not molested for ten years by their enemies, that they would thereafter ask no odds of them. The writer hereof, many years after heard President Young, in explanation of that remark, said that as the Saints had many times asked odds of their enemies and never got it, it was no use to ask it of them any more.

The celebration concluded that evening with a dance, not with standing the dreadful news that had been communicated. Next morning Camp broke up and the people returned to their homes. The people of Utah waited for further developments and later they came, for almost immediately it was learned that an army was coming. The writer of this, crossed the plains that year in Jesse's B. Martin's Company and the people of the train frequently heard reports of the army. It was a current rumor and afterwards was more fully authenticated, that the object was to take possession of the Cities, kill the Saints, confiscate their wives and daughters; delivering them to the soldiers as a spoil.

It was expected that on the approach of the army, the leaders would flee to the mountains, and so blood hounds would be used to track them and when found, would be hanged summarily. The Legislature had created the office of Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, which was composed of the Militia of the Territory, and Daniel H. Wells, who had rendered good military service in the difficulties of Illinois, was appointed to fill the office. On August 1, 1857; General Wells issued an order notifying the people of the well founded rumor of the army coming. The order closes with the caution to "avoid all excitement but be ready."

James Ferguson was the Adjutant General. Aids were called, and

the Territory divided into Military districts. In Utah County, all north of Provo Corporation, which line at that time ran from the Mouth of Provo Canyon, west to the Lake, was called the Lehi Military District. David Evans was given command. I believe he was one of the few survivors of the Haunns Mill Massacre. Provo City was one district with Peter W. Cownover in command. And south of Provo in Utah County, called Peteetneet District, Aaron Johnson in command, Isaac Bullock of Provo commanded Green County.

Col. William B. Pace of Provo was active and trusted in these times. About the middle of August, a scouting party, under the command of Col. Robert T. Burton, among which party were some thirty men from Provo commanded by Capt. Clark; started east. I was then a little boy of ten years old, but I remember quite distinctly meeting some of the party. I think commanded by Lot Smith, at the Pacific Springs, about the 1st of September. We had been hearing of the Army in our rear from time to time. Jesse B. Martin was the Captain of our train. Henry A. Dixon, the father of our Provo Dixon boys, then a young man, was in the Company with us. One day we were told that the advance guard of the Army would overtake us that afternoon and that we would not then be allowed to go any farther on our way to Zion.

Robert Cutler, the father of Bishop Thos. R. Cutler of Lehi, had his wagon next to ours and had a double barreled shotgun. Father had a pistol, known as a Pepper Box with six barrels. He loaded his pistol and called to Bro. Cutler to load his shotgun, remarking that he had pepper for six.

We were not over taken by the troops and arrived in Salt Lake City safely on Saturday September 12, about noon. People from the city met

us on the east bench with loads of melons. The first I ever tasted and after that long march of 1300 miles with oxen, without fruits of any kind almost, except a few dried apples and some wild berries. The melons were a luxury that to enjoy as we did needs similar conditions.

Captain Martin was acquainted with the Captain of the 50 boys and asked him where he was going; he replied, "To stop the Army." Ordinarily such an answer from a commander of fifty and the army to be stopped, consisting of thousands. The fifty boys armed only indifferently and the army equipped with the most modern war implements; but other things tended to even up. The boys were better acquainted with the country. Their horses were more fitted for the service. Captain Smith knew comparatively the strength of his foes, while they knew nothing of his. He also succeeded in marching them round a hill in sight of the soldiers, and thus deceived them as to his number. He succeeded in running off the stock, thus crippling them in their teams, causing delay. He later captured a wagon train of supplies, the wagon master being absent at the time, but returned shortly after the surrender, and the teamsters had delivered up their arms. The wagon boss was very angry at what had occurred, and said if he had been present, the capture would not have been made. Captain Smith called the boys and told them that the Wagon Boss was not satisfied with what had been done so he said to deliver back the arms to the teamsters and they would fight it out. The teamsters said they would not fight, they were not soldiers, as a Captain Smith had been gentlemanly with them, they would accept the situation, so their boss had to accept it too.

Captain Smith told them to pick out the best team and wagon, with

ample provisions and beddings to take them safely back, run the other wagons together and set fire to them, which they did. The place was marked with the fire so that it could be seen for years after.

The soldiers were so delayed by being harrassed continuously that winter, came on them and they were compelled to live at Fort Bridger during the winter. Provisions ran out, cattle got poor; not sufficient shelter for such a cold climate and inclement weather and the suffering of the soldiers was intense. I have heard that they ate the blood hounds before spring. The Utah boys got safely back.

Orrin P. Rockwell, Ephraim Hanks, and others of the class performed important services as watchmen and kept General Wells posted as to the movements of the troops. The former was especially adapted for such work, and was frequently in the camp. He was a noteable man of those times. It is said, he once saved the Prophet Joseph Smith's life, and the Prophet in return made him a promise that so long as he would not cut his hair he should never be killed by his enemies. I became personally acquainted with him years after and he always wore his hair long and kept it braided. I was told and I think on good authority that he could take a revolver in each hand, stand a rod away from a fence with posts a rod apart and fire both pistols at the same time and hit a post on each side of him.

September 15th Governor Young issued a proclamation, placing the Territory under martial law, and ordered the troops not to come into Utah until matters were settled, Albert Sidney Johnston was the Colonel, commanding the troops, having succeeded Col. W. S. Harvey.

General Wells picked out the Narrows in Echo Canyon as the most

appropriate place to fix his point of defence. And afterwards it was pronounced by high military authority a wise selection.

The harvest of 1857 was the most bounteous that had been reaped in Utah up to that time, so the Utah soldiers did not suffer for food, but clothing was scarce. And many a petticoat was cut up to make a soldiers jacket or warnus as it was then called.

So far as I have been able to get them, the names of those who went out to Echo Canyon are: Joseph Clark, Jesse J. Fuller, Simon P. Eggertson, Roger Farrer Jr., Benjamin Cluff, L. O. Glazier, James E. Daniels, W. D. Roberts, Jos. Burton, J. M. Loveless, Martin Mills, Robert Duke, John Crook, T. C. Hallett, David Armstrong, Joseph McCarrol John Strong, John Parcell, A. G. Cownover, Gilbert Weaver, Houghton Cownover, Charles Cownover, Harvey Ewing, Nathaniel Williams, Jesse Earl, Jacob Jones, Marshall Kinsman, James A. Bean, Jared J. Bullock, Phillip Smith, James Ross, Robert Caldwell, Seeley Owens, Wm. Nelson, Sidney Epperson, Isaac Packer, Taylor R. Bird, John Witt, A. E. Bigelow, Joseph Hunt, John S. Carter, Sidney R. Carter, Asa B. York, Zemira Palmer, Jonathan Hoops, Willis Young, George M. Haws. Joseph S. Faucett, Thos. Woolsey, Harvey H. Cluff, Robert T. Thomas, Abram Halliday, W. W. Haws, James Oliver, Nimrod George Soffe, Henry White, Martin L. Snyder.

The harvest of 57 was the best that had been up to that time, so food was plentifull, Of course not variety as we have it now. The people were cheerful. I saw no sign of the white feather, and the little boys would have been glad to go if they would have been allowed, but they joined in the songs; The following being a portion of one:

"Old Squaw killer Harveys on the road Doo Da. With a balky team and a heavy load, Dooda Dooda Day. Then Brethern be on hand by Brigham Young to stand, And if our enemies do appear, We'll sweep them from the land. Then let them dome, we'll have some fun, Dooda, Dooda. To see them and their jinnies run, Dooda, Dooda Day.

Isaac Nash--Author.

January 5, 1857, Aaron Johnson of Springville was appointed a Notary Public, the first I have found for Utah County. Isaac Bullock was appointed Probate Judge of Green River County. Cedar County, a part of what is now Utah County, had Allen Weeks for Probate Judge.

January 28. The entire snow fall for this winter up to this date was reported to be eight feet. February 4. Andrew H. Scott of the Second Ward was President of the 34 Quorum of Seventies. It took from Dec. 6 to Feb. 4, for mail to reach Salt Lake City from California. W. B. Twitchel had the contract to carry mail from Salt Lake City to Manti once a week. Edson Barney was President of the Second Quorum of Seventies, Philander Colton a member, both of Provo.

April 6. D. H. Wells chosen to be second councelor to President Young, vice, J. M. Grant deceased. April 8. David Cluff and John W. Turner called on missions. May 11. Seventies conference was held in Seminary. I may here record an incident that should have been recorded before, had I known it. When the Seminary was built, it was proposed for a residence of George A. Smith, who had done so much for Provo, and when finished was offered to him, but in the greatness of his heart, he said in effect:

"Brethren while I appreciate your kindness; I cannot afford to live in so magnificent a house and my brethren in your poor houses. Let us

make this into a Seminary of learning for the good of all, and I will have a poor house like the others." Oh! but there were giants in those days.

July 4th was celebrated in Provo. George W. Smith, George W. Armstrong and P. W. Cownover riding in the procession. Armstrong was U. S. Indian agent. W. B. Pace Marshal. B. K. Bullock, G. W. Huffaker, George W. Bean, Elijah Billingsby, P. W. Cownover and A. M. York committee.

Soon after this the military was reorganized with Wm. B. Pace as Colonel J. C. Duke, W. A. Follett, John L. Ivie and Lyman S. Wood as Majors. William E. Nuttal one captain. The basement of the Meeting House (Old Tabernacle) was ready for the capstones. The 24th was also celebrated, Major Wood Marshal. Captain Nauftals Company of infantry furnished the shooting. Richard Sessions spoke on behalf of the Pioneers. John B. Milner reported.

In August or September, P. W. Conover, took a company out to the western part of Utah, (now Nevada) on account of the threatened difficulties and returned October 25. December 14. The Legislature met. Utah County had in the Council: L. E. Harrington and B. F. Johnson. In the House of Representatives, Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow and Preston Thomas. The Governor's message was unusually strong.

Dominicus Carter was Probate Judge. Henson Walker, Gilberth Haws and John H. Carter selectmen. B. K. Bullock, assessor and collector. He reported at the March Session of the County Court, the assessed valuation of the property in Utah County at \$531,258. Being an increase over last year of \$197,522. I think this was due more to a more accurate assessment than to an increase in the value of the property.

In February, the City election resulted in the election of Benjamin K. Bullock as Mayor. Aaron M. York, Lewis Zabriskie, William A. Follett and W. O. Sperry as Aldermen. Anson P. Winsor, Elisha Jones, David E. Bunnell, Lewis C. Zabriskie, Alfred D. Young, John H. Carter, Lewis O. Glazier, Will F. Carter and James Bird, Councillors.

In church matters the people were active and the principle of consecration was generally accepted. I do not know whether all complied or not, but certainly a great many did. The following is a specimen of many of the deeds that were executed about that time, perhaps not copied verbatim----to wit:

"BE it known by these presents, that I William Alexander Follett of Provo City, Utah County, Utah Territory, for and in consideration of the good will which I have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, give and convey unto Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for said Chruch, his successors in office and assignees, all my claim to an ownership to the following described property to wit: Lot one, Block 92, containing 72/160 of an acre, in Provo Survey of Building lots. with a log house \$50. Also lot 2, Block 91, containing 72/160 of an acre in the above survey, \$10. 2 yoke of 2 years old steers \$50 per yoke. 3 cows at \$20 each, one yearling steer at \$12, 2 heifers at \$18 each, 1 swine \$5. 3 mules \$150, 1 cooking stove \$25, 40 bushels of wheat at \$2 per bushel. Garden vegetables \$15. One-half ton of hay \$12, House hold furniture, beds, bedding, etc, \$50, Ten head of sheep at \$5 per head. Total value of Property \$655. Together with all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining. I also covenant and agree that I am the lawful

claimant and owner of said property, and will warrent and forever defend the same unto the said Trustee in Trust, successors in office and assignees, against my heirs and assignees or any person whomsoever. Signed William Alexander Follett. Witnessed by three witnesses and acknowledged before Dominicus Carter, Probate Judge.

The Ward Report of April 6. shows: H. P. 15, 70s 45, Elders 25, Priests 15, Teachers 14, Deacons 6. Number of females 118, males 392, children 199. Total 509. 5 on missions, 9 birth and 4 deaths.

Marriages: January 2. Albert Armstrong and Evilin M. Wilson by J. C. Snow. January 4. Elisha Hubbart and Emeline Sessions by Wm. Faucett. Sept. 15. William Haws Meacham by W. Faucett. Dec. 24. John Green and Mary Pardling. by W. O. Sperry. January 16. Albert Haws and Nancy Sessions. April 22. Moses Cluff and Jane Johnson. April 28. Joseph Cluff and Phoebe E. Bunnell.

Births: Feb. 14. James Henry Snyder. Feb. 6 Joseph E. Cluff, Feb. 7. Benjamin Cluff. January 20. Adelbert Colton. April 17. John A. Brown, Aug. 31. Theodocia Keeler. January 11. Ephraim Penrod. Nov. 18. Josephine Bean. Sept. 10. Josiah William Cluff. Harvey H. Cluff, son of Harvey H. and Margaret.

In February James A. Bean and John W. Turner returned from the Las Vegas Mission, bringing probably the first silver bullion into the state of Utah. John Watkins and Edwin Holdens family; Rue his wife, and sons Henry and Giles were here.

1858

The winter of 1857-58 was rather a severe one. Deep snow and hard frosts. And the boys in Echo Canyon not well clothed, as well as the people in the valleys suffered some. But the harvest of the fall before had been plentiful and there was no scarcity of substantial food in the way of bread and potatoes.

I recall that my father in England employed in clerical work did not weigh over about 145 lbs. After arriving in Salt Lake City, he did

not choose his occupation, but took anything he could get to do, and it was almost entirely outside work. We lived on bread and potatoes and crust coffee. A very few times during the winter we had a small portion of meat but very limited, and he weighed 160 pounds. It is only a small incident, but proved with others, the truth of the saying that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb".

I heard many people talk of the hard times gone through, and how people lived on roots and bran bread. I then made the following resolutions. I was then ten years old. That so long as I got sufficient bread, if it were not through idleness or other vice, I would never grumble if I had nothing else. I have kept that fairly well, although I have seen many times since then when at hard work, I have had only bread or what flour and water would make.

There was quite a tension of feeling among the people. The spirit of fight was in the air, the boys prepared bows and arrows and slings. The Johnson's Army as it was called, were snowed in and stopped at Fort Bridger, a very cold place. They were ill prepared for winter. So much provisions having been destroyed and stock run off, left the soldiers on very scant rations. It was reported and I afterwards was informed of its truth by soldiers themselves, that it was common talk among the soldiers that as soon as the army should get near Salt Lake City, the Leaders of the Mormons people would flee to the mountains and it would be necessary to hunt them down; when blood hounds would be used to track them and on being found would be hung to the first tree. I have never heard that these statements were made by officers or persons with authority to speak on the subject.

On January 6th, the Legislature then in session, passed a memorial

to Congress, setting forth the conditions in Utah, and on Saturday the 16th day of January, there was Mass Meeting held in Salt Lake City and a petition and resolutions adopted much to the same effect as the memorials of the legislature. While said memorial petition and resolution were patriotic in every way, expressing loyalty to the government of the United States. There was nothing of sycophancy or anything that indicated that the signers were anything less than citizens of the United States, with all the rights as such.

On the 22, the Legislature adjourned, there having been not one negative vote cast during the whole session. It is doubted if any legislature today in a sixty day session in the world out side of Utah, can produce such a record.

When it was learned that the Utah Expedition had and was likely to prove finally such a signal failure, the Government Authorities at Washington commenced to do some serious thinking. It ought to have been done before, and ~~suspicions~~ were aroused that a blunder had been made, and also whether some other motives were not at the bottom of the whole business. In 1856, the Republican political party had been organized and the Southern part of the Country, was much exercised about it. John B. Floyd was the Secretary of War, he was a strong Southern Sympathiser. James Buchanan, the President, was not without leanings in the same direction and there were suspicions that another motive than to bring the people of Utah to terms, which prompted the equipment of the Army so elaborately and expensively and sending them to Utah. That was the depletion of the United States Treasury, and the getting out of the way, the army; and those two objects having been attained, steps were taken to promote an investigation.

Col. Thomas L. Kane (after whom Kane County, Utah was named), of Penn. visited the President of the United States. He was a friend of the people of Utah; having written a strong and able article in their defense. Representing to the President that Probably a mistake had been made. The President appointed him to go to Utah and investigate. He sailed from New York to California, then from Southern California he came to Utah. Arrived in Salt Lake City, February 25. Meetings and interviews followed. Col. Kane saw the true situation and reported accordingly. Alfred Cummings of Georgia had been appointed Governor of Utah, and was with the Army. Col. Kane next had to visit him. He recognized Cummings as the superior officer and conferred with him accordingly. This offended Col. Johnston, as he claimed by reason of his commanding the Army, to be the Superior Officer. Col. Kane however would not concur in this view, and strained relations were the result. So serious did this become, that it was with difficulty that a duel between Col. Kane and Johnston was prevented.

~~1856~~ THE MOVE. On March 21st it was agreed to by all the people practically, that they would move South. How far it was not then determined. And acting on that agreement, all the women and children and nearly all the men acted on that agreement and the Northern boundry of Utah County was accepted as the line for everybody to pass. There were enough men left in the Northern Settlements to burn and otherwise destroy all the buildings and other improvements if it became necessary. And President Young made the remark, that as the pioneers found the place a desert, so they would leave it if they could not enjoy their hard earned homes.

Many people, who had not homes in the north, stayed in the settlements

south. People who had not teams of their own, were moved by people who had. And hundreds of men and teams from Utah County and south, voluntarily and without pay, went to the northern settlements, and brought the Saints south.

I recall that one wagon comfortably held all our worldly effects and one yoke of oxen hauled them.

There were a number of prominent men came to Provo. Among them Brigham Young and John Taylor and their families. I learned of an occurrence some years after, that illustrated the sacrifices men were willing to make if put to the test. It is as follows: In 1868, when A. O. Smoot was called to Provo he sold his place in the 20th Ward in Salt Lake City to James Sharp. And later Sharp built a new house further back in the lot, and tore down the old house. When the foundation was reached there were found five kegs of Powder. The discovery somewhat startled Bro. Sharp. when he thought of the fact that he had been living over a powder mine for some 12 years. And when he next met Bro Smoot, he asked about the powder. Bro. Smoot replied that he, until then, had forgotten the event, but his recollection was refreshed and he remembered at the move, it was understood that Salt Lake City was to be burned if there should prove treachery on the part of the soldiers, and he remarked he thought his house would burn quicker and easier with the assistance of five kegs of Powder; so he placed it handy. And then when he went back he did not think of it again, and lived over that magazine for about ten years.

About the middle of April, Governor Cummings arrived in Salt Lake City and was properly received by Governor Young and other officials. With Col. Kane, the new Governor, examined the records of the Court

and found them complete with the seal of the Supreme court, and thus proved the falsity of the charge of Judge Drummond. And report was made of such findings to the General Government at Washington.

On the trip in from Fort Scott, old name, Fort Bridger; an amusing incident occurred as Governor Cummings was coming down Echo Canyon. About the time he and his escort entered the head of the Canyon, some of the Utah Soldier boys, bent more on pleasure and mischievous than on personal comfort; challenged the party, had the Governor make a full explanation of his presence and business and was then allowed to proceed. The boys slipped through the brush, (it was night) and got ahead of the party and repeated the performance, and kept it up most of the way down the Canyon at short intervals. The Governor reported it would be impossible for the army to ever get through that canyon if resisted, as it was full of men. There were not more than half a dozen or so of those boys. I think it was looked upon as creditable to the boys, as at least three have each claimed to me that he was one of them.

On June 7, EX-Governor L. W. Powell of Kentucky, and Major Ben. McCullough of Texas arrived in Salt Lake City. They had been appointed as Peace Commissioners by the Federal Government, to come to Utah to arrange for an amicable adjustment of difficulties. And on the 11 a meeting was held with them by many of the leading men of Utah. The meeting was presided over by Brigham Young. There were some warm expressions on both sides. The commissioners insisting on practically unconditioned surrender. The other side on no surrender at all. The commissioners stated that while present prospects were in favor of the people. If it came an open conflict at arms, the Government would send

reenforcements and there could be no reasonable doubt as to the final result. The other side stated that in effect, they need not worry about crossing a bridge till the bridge was reached.

A Pardon had been issued by President Buchanan to those who would accept its conditions. In the midst of the controversy, Brigham Young called upon W. C. Dunbar to sing "Zion," the hymn commencing with "O! ye Mountains High," and I think the song Dundee or (Drider) was also rendered. However, an agreement was finally reached, by which the army should come into and through Salt Lake, but on terms proposed by the people. And on the 26 of June they passed through without stopping and camped on the West side of Jordon and later went on to Cedar Valley, located at Fairfield and named the place Camp Floyd in honor of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. Some years after, the name was changed to Fort Crittenden, because Floyd went with the Secessionists and Crittenden was a prominent man in the United States, and the author of the, "Crittenden Compromise."

There were from this County in the Legislative Council: L. E. Harrington, B. F. Johnson and in the House of Representatives: Aaron Johnson, James C. Snow, and Preston Thomas. When it was approved, not one negative vote had been cast.

January 16. A. P. Dowdle returned from a mission to Australia. A mass meeting was held in Provo at which resolutions were adopted, endorsing the actions of Gov. Young and the Legislature. They were signed in behalf of the meeting by Dominicus Carter, James M. Jones and John Riggs. L. N. Scovil, Secretary.

February 24. Elder Joseph Fielding Smith returned from a mission to the Sandwich Islands.

May 5. Deseret News was published in Fillmore, Millard County.

May 13. John W. Turner returned to Salt Lake from a mission to the states and shortly after came home to Provo.

June 4. Four persons were killed by Indians in Salt Creek Canyon.

June 8. Jos. H. Kelting arrived home from Australian Mission.

June 16. The Peace Commissioners held a meeting in Provo at which there were some 4000 people present.

June 30. The First Presidency of the Church returned from Provo to their homes in Salt Lake City.

September 8. The Deseret News was issued at Salt Lake City. Shadrack Holdaway was appointed one of the awarding committee for the Territorial Fair.

Sept. 25. A. J. Stewart of Provo and George Clark of Pleasant Grove arrived home from the Australian Mission. A. P. Chesley of Provo who went on the same mission, never returned and it is not known what became of him.

Nov. 3. Reuben James, son of Jane James of Provo was advertized for.

Nov. 5. Judge Cradlebaugh and Alex. Wilson, U. S. District Attorney arrived in Salt Lake. S. E. Sinclair and Geo. Stiles, District Judges. John Harnett was Secretary of the Territory.

Of County Officers, at the beginning of the year; Dominicus Carter was Probate Judge. Gilberth Haws, John M. Carter and Henson Walker, Selectmen. Walker was succeeded at the August Election by William Miller.

Provo Canyon road was built this year. And the rates of toll fixed by the County Court. \$1.00 per cord for wood, light wagons and teams 50 cents, horses, mules and cattle 10 cents each. Sheep 3 cents. Additional span of horses or yoke of oxen 12 1/2 cents. Man and horse 20 cents.

There was little Probate business this year and most of the little was divorce work. Here are two minute entries: "Zillah Allen made affidavit, vs., Joseph Allen, her husband for bill of divorce, (see affidavit) whereupon the Court granted the bill Feb. 8, 1858", and a "Petition was also presented from several citizens of that place (Lehi) to the court, asking to have a bill of divorce granted to Ann Mary Winn."

This year Geo. W. Gee, William J. Lewis, and Josiah T. Arrowsmith moved to Provo. The first two to the Fourth Ward and the latter to the Third Ward.

January 26. Malvida, Daughter of Geo. W. and Emily Bean, born.

January 30. John Adelbert, son of Philander and Polly Ann Colton, born.

March 14. William James, son George W. and Mary Wall Bean, born.

Oct. 1. Albert Alonzo, son of Albert and Nancy Haws, born.

Nov. 12. Amasa Lyman Penrod, son of David and Temperence Penrod, born.

Dec. 15. George M. son of Wm. W. and Barbara Haws, born.

April. 21. Samuel A. Moore, son of Stephen B. and Elenor Moore, born.

Isaac Bullock bought of Harlow Redfield, the Redfield Hotel, afterwards the Bullock House, this year and this was the leading hotel in Provo for a number of years.

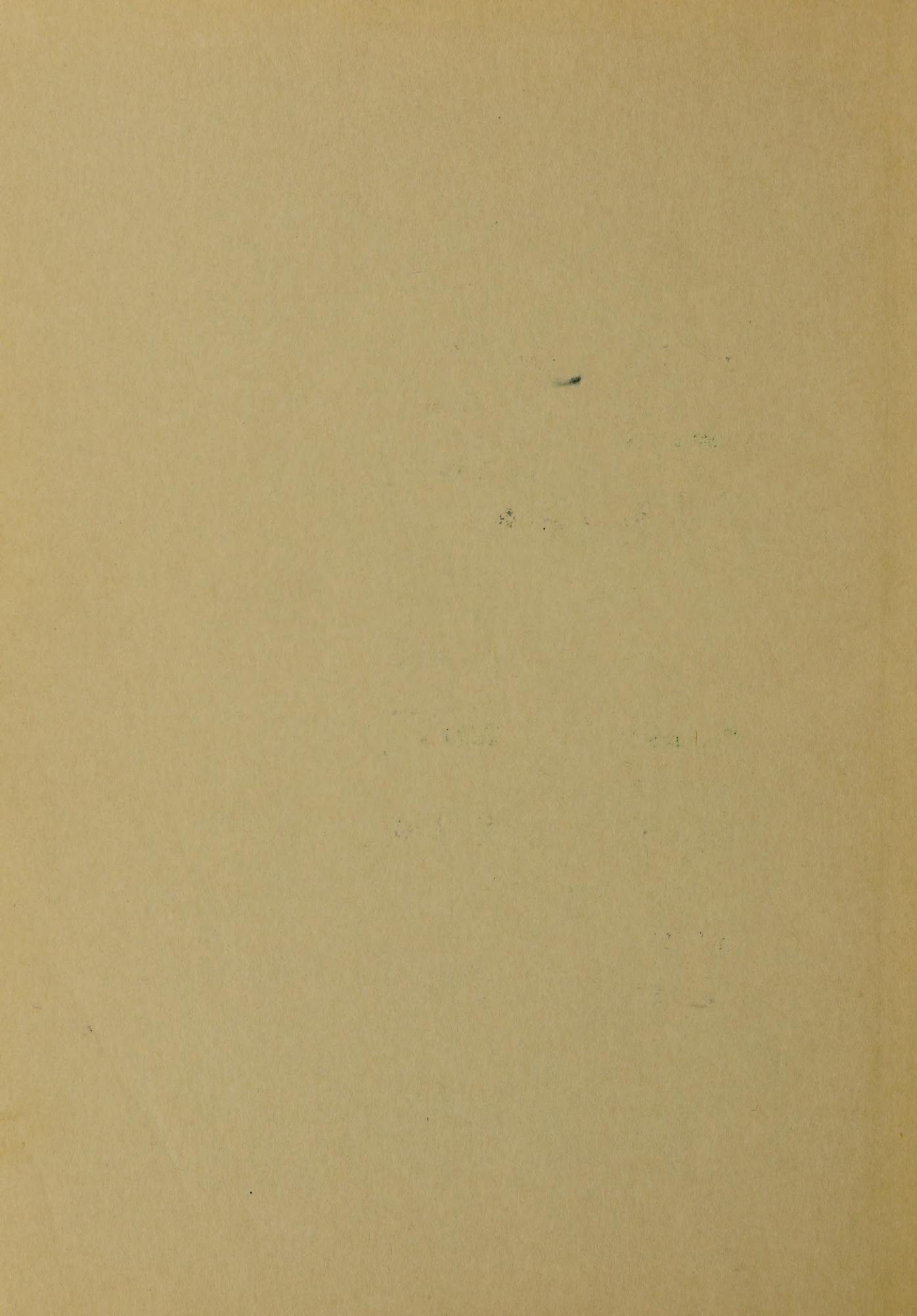
July 24. This year was celebrated in grand style, including a barbecue, at which an ox and a number of sheep were roasted whole. I have been unable to get the details.

Tuesday, May 18, John Whittaker Taylor was born in the home of Roger Fairer Sr. which was then across the road south of the present residence of David John.

(Thus ends John E. Booth's, History of the Provo Fourth Ward, with the ending of the year 1858.)

John E. Booth
Provo, Utah

U.K.a
VANASLU
HARU.OVODA





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DATE DUE

AUG 1 1980	JUL 30 1994
AUG 7 REC'D	JUL 30 1987
	JAN 03 1995
NOV 20 1987	OCT 15 1994
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MAY 19 REC'D	SEP 25 1996
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FEB 5 JUL 27 1991	JUN 06 1991
JAN 0 1986	JUL 15 1995
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FEB 13 19	APR 14 1992
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